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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 13-18 (55-65). Tomorrow variable.
Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Wednesday: Mostly
cloudy. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Thursday:
Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Friday: Mostly
cloudy. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Saturday:
Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Sunday: Mostly
cloudy. Temp. 12-17 (54-63).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Agnew Charges Malicious' Bid By Prosecutors

By Lou Cannon
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (WP).—President Agnew charged today that he would remain silent even if indicted and accused top Justice Department officials of attempting to destroy a politically motivated "malicious" news leak.
A wildly cheering audience of 30 Republican women interrupted Mr. Agnew with applause and whistles as the Vice-President claimed his innocence of accusations that he took kickbacks in Maryland contractors. He accused U.S. Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen of attempting to "rescue" an Agnew prosecution a station lost through "inept and blunder" in the Water-



John B. Connally
Connally Slips,
Hopes Agnew's
Found Guilty

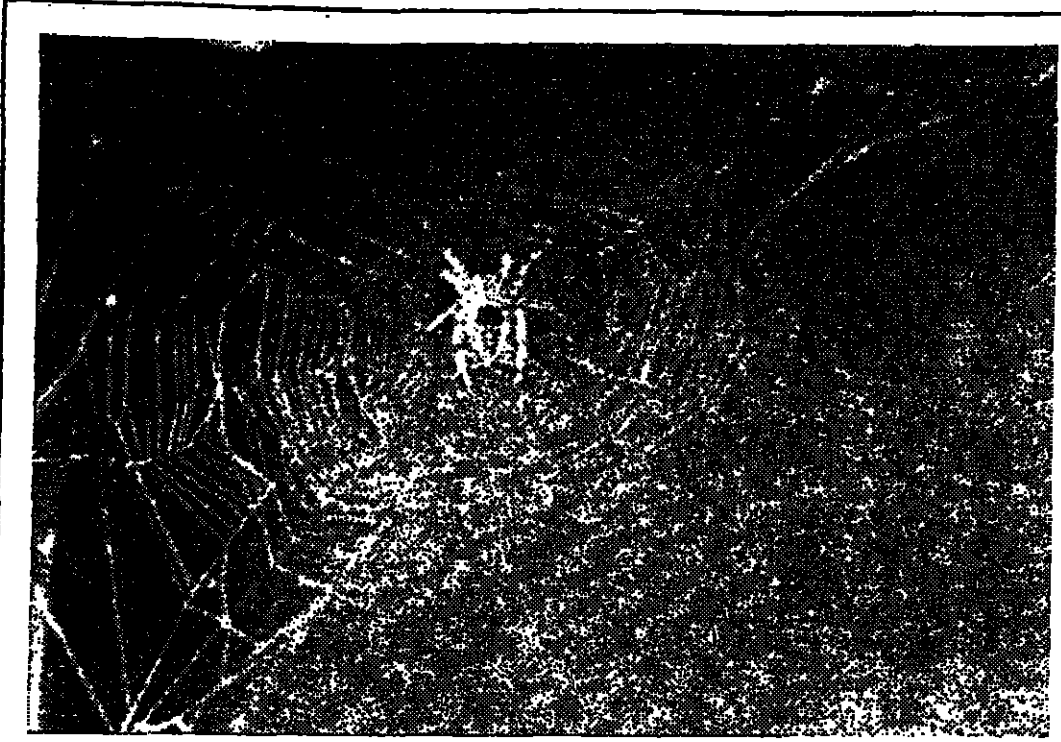
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP).—Former presidential adviser John B. Connally went before a Republican audience today to defend Vice-President Agnew's right to be presumed innocent of accusations that he took illegal payments from government contractors in Maryland.
Mr. Connally ruined the emotional high point of his case when he said: "Whatever the merits of the case, he is entitled to fair treatment under the judicial system of these United States. To hope and pray that the case is such that he is completely exonerated—and he is found guilty."
The usually smooth-talking Mr. Connally proceeded throughout the rest of his speech without any sign of awareness of what he had said.
When he met with the press afterward, Mr. Connally said he meant to say that he believed Mr. Agnew would be "not guilty."

Brandt Returns to Germany amid Storm Over Détente

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
BONN, Sept. 30.—Chancellor Brandt returned today to West Germany from his second visit to the United States within a year and plunged directly into a storm over his détente policy.
Brandt arrived back a day earlier than expected. But he said that his early return had nothing to do with the new ar-

Italians Raise Gasoline Prices

ROME, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Italy's price of gasoline yesterday rose 14 percent. It is now one of the highest gasoline rates in Europe.
Gasoline in Italy will cost 1,335 lire a liter, up 23 lire (4 cents) from the former price of 1,312 lire.
A decision to raise the price was made at a cabinet meeting by the council of ministers led by Prime Minister Mariano Rumor.
Economic sources said Mr. Rumor had been under mounting pressure from private oil companies to raise gasoline prices in order to keep up with rising production and distribution costs.
Sources said the new price could bring the gasoline industry an extra 100 billion (8.5 billion) a year.



Arabella and the web she spun in space on Skylab-2

Arabella, Last Skylab Spider, Is Dead

HOUSTON, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The space-traveling spider Arabella, last surviving member of Skylab-2's animal collection, was found dead Friday night in its cage at Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.
The tiny insect had in many ways been Skylab-2's star performer, requiring only 48 hours in space before spinning a perfect web in the weightless environment of the orbiting laboratory.
The spider's death was discovered by 18-year-old student Judith Miles, who had suggested the Skylab spider experiments to space scientists.
Arabella's space webs, photographed by the astronauts, are of great interest to biologists since a spider's web reveals much about the insect's neurological system as it functions in space.
An autopsy will be performed to determine the cause of Arabella's death, which scientists provisionally ascribed to malnutrition. The spider was the last of a host of tiny animals which made the Skylab-2 trip.
Arabella's sister spider, Anita, died in space on Sept. 15. Six desert mice from California, and a batch of guinea pigs, died early in the mission. Four of 52 minnows taken into space survived the return to earth but died on the way to Johnson Space Center here from the recovery ship, New Orleans.
Meanwhile, the astronauts, fresh from their first day off in almost three months, will report to work at the space center here this morning to relate their experiences on tape recorders and undergo debriefing sessions which will last for many weeks.

Army Reported Buying Beagles For Gas Tests

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The Army is buying 400 beagles to use in tests of chemical warfare gases, according to Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis.
Rep. Aspin, who revealed earlier this summer that the Air Force was using beagles for similar experiments, said in a statement:
"This is an outrage to dog lovers everywhere. The U.S. military is apparently trying to decimate the beagle population of the entire country."
An Army spokesman refused to comment on the statement, but military sources said beagles were being bought to be used in certain experiments, especially with gas.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts yesterday completed a two-day test flight of a modified Soyuz spacecraft in Russia's first successful manned mission in more than two years.
Lt. Col. Vasiliy G. Lazarev, 45, a test pilot and aerospace medical specialist, and Oleg G. Makarov, 40, a spaceship-design engineer, returned safely to earth, as scheduled, aboard their Soyuz-12. It was the first time that the duration of a Soviet mission had been announced ahead of time.
According to Tass, the official press agency, the capsule landed in its target zone in the Kazakhistan Steppe, 250 miles southwest of the coal and steel city of

U.S. Position May Be Stronger Senate Vote to Trim Troops Upsets NATO Offset Talks

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30 (NYT).—Last week's vote by the U.S. Senate to reduce American troop commitments abroad has cast a shadow over delicate talks under way at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization here.
The aim of the talks is to find ways for the Europeans to assume a larger part of the burden of maintaining U.S. forces in Europe.
Some diplomats say that the Senate action may give Washington a stronger position in preliminary discussions to determine the actual extra cost to the United States of maintaining its NATO forces, of which Army troops number about 160,000. There is a general fear, however, that the Senate action may sap the allied will to pay the price of keeping the American troops in Europe.
On Thursday, the Senate voted, 48 to 36, to cut the overseas troop commitment by 110,000 men, or about 23 percent, by the end of 1975, with 40,000 men going home by the middle of next year. The Senate did not stipulate what overseas areas would be affected.
One diplomat here said that if the Europeans interpret the Senate's action as a reflection of American public opinion, they may give up trying to preserve the U.S. commitment "because they think the troops will go home anyway." According to one source, this fear of a backlash was partly borne out during initial exchanges of views at NATO headquarters Friday.
East-West Talks
Diplomats also expressed concern that a rash American troop withdrawal would damage East-West talks on mutual reduction of forces in Europe, due to start in Vienna at the end of October.
The so-called burden-sharing talks at NATO headquarters are at the study-group stage. Ex-

W. H. Auden, the Poet, Dies in Vienna, at 66

By Israel Shenker
NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT).—W. H. Auden, 66, the foremost poet of his generation, died in a Vienna hotel Friday night.
The British-born author had spent the summer at his house in the village of Kirschstatten, 25 miles west of Vienna. He had gone to the Austrian capital to deliver a lecture on his poetry to the Austrian Society for Literature, and to visit with friends.
The cause of death was not immediately known. Relatives in London said that after legal formalities in Vienna, the body would be flown to England for burial there Tuesday or Wednesday.
The singular voice of W. H. Auden gave resonance to a troubled age. Mr. Auden termed these times the "Age of Anxiety." He was often called the greatest living poet of the English language; much honored in his lifetime, he was quickly eulogized at his death.
Became U.S. Citizen
When he took American citizenship in 1946, he lost his chance to be poet laureate of his native country. But so great was his fame, so strong his accomplishment, that he was proposed for



W. H. Auden

Arab Terror Aftermath Austria Asking Others To Aid Jews' Transit

By Paul Hofmann
VIENNA, Sept. 30 (NYT).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, defending Austria's decision to close transit facilities for Israel-bound migrants from the Soviet Union, suggested today that the United States and other countries "share the burden" of assisting Jewish refugees, a burden that he said had been borne for so long by Austria alone.
The chancellor indicated that he was being besieged with pleas and protests from many countries as a result of his government's decision early yesterday morning to close the Schœnau Castle center and other transit facilities to win the release by three armed Arab terrorists of three kidnapped Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union.
The chancellor would not comment directly on a report in the mass-circulation Kronen Zeitung of Vienna today that the flow of Soviet Jews to Israel may henceforth be channeled through Romania. The newspaper recalled that the Communist regime in Bucharest was maintaining good relations with both the Soviet Union and Israel.
Mr. Kreisky, in an interview, reiterated that "other countries" should help the emigrants. "An attempt will have to be made to share the burden," he said. "This will, however, be a matter for the Israeli government."
Airtel Proposed
"Why doesn't the United States operate an airtel?" he said. "Or, instead of good advice, the United States might send ships to Odessa, or some other Black Sea port and evacuate Jews from the Soviet Union. Ships could be sent also to Leningrad. There are so many possibilities."
A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Vienna said today, "The Austrian government is not empowered to close the Schœnau transit camp and there are no plans to stop processing Soviet Jews through that center," the Associated Press reported.
"Under a contract signed in 1964, the Jewish Agency in Vienna took Schœnau Castle on lease from a Dutch national by the name of Hulveritz, who earlier rented the building, which is owned by an Austrian countess, not by the government," an Is-



Bruno Kreisky

rael diplomat, who did not want to be identified, said.
"It is, therefore, incomprehensible to us that the Austrian chancellor should make such a statement under the threat of

Vienna Refugee Action Deplored by Mrs. Meir

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 30 (AP).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir said today that Austria had "betrayed her own greatness" and had surrendered to the blackmail of Arab terrorists.
Addressing 2,000 members of Strasbourg's Jewish community, the Israeli premier said that she was asking the Austrian government to reopen the Jewish transit camp in Vienna "because what has been done has betrayed Austria's greatness."
Mrs. Meir arrived here from Tel Aviv earlier in the day to address a meeting of the Council of Europe tomorrow morning. Hundreds of French police were brought into Strasbourg to set up a heavy security cordon.
The private villa in the elegant Orange section of the city where she was staying was surrounded by dozens of Israeli security guards and French police armed with submachine guns.
Mrs. Meir said she had been deeply moved by television film she saw of the attack on a refugee train in Austria.
Speaking in Hebrew, with a French interpreter, she said, "On her side, Mrs. Meir reiterated the Israeli view that every Jew must have the right to emigrate to Israel from his country of origin, whatever its social system may be. Israel's enemies, 'unable to exterminate us, are now trying to attack us everywhere else in the world and are trying to frighten Jews against coming to Israel,' she said.
"Whoever accepts the conditions of terrorists only encourages them to pursue their criminal acts," she said.
"We are grateful for what

Peking Represented at Birth-Control Talks 10 Million Chinese Women Use the Pill

By William J. Drummond
LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 30.—The world's first population conference that included China as an active participant closed yesterday with delegates excitedly discussing revelations made about Peking's birth-control effort.
Mrs. Li Hsiao-chen, leader of the Chinese delegation, told the conference:
"About 10 million Chinese women use the pill. (China's population is generally estimated at 700 million). The Chinese use essentially the same formula popular in the West, but Chinese women are given smaller doses because of their smaller body size."
The broad masses of youth in China have thus voluntarily postponed the time for marriage in order to concentrate their efforts on doing well in their studies, Mrs. Li said. But she admitted that many youths ignored the program.
The Chinese delegate admitted that her country, the world's most populous, had not mastered the family-planning problem.
"We have made some achievement in this respect, but owing to the difference of conditions in different parts of our country and to the deep influence of the old custom in some places of giving more value to boys than girls and expecting to have both a son and a daughter in the family, the progress in birth-control work is not even. Some places are better and some others not so good. We have to continue our efforts in the future," she said.
Similar to India
China's methods are not any different from those employed extensively, but ineffectively, in India, the world's second most populous country.
The Chinese rely on propaganda campaigns, films, lectures, theatrical performances and freely available contraceptives and related medical services.
Experts attending the International Conference on Population Planning for National Welfare and Development have speculated that if China has enjoyed more success than India it is due to the

Chinese Reds Observe 24th Year in Power

PEKING, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—China's National Day celebrations marking the 24th anniversary of Communist rule got under way officially tonight with a reception for 1,500 persons in the banquet hall of Peking's Great Hall of the People.
Premier Chou En-lai, who ranks second in the Chinese hierarchy, proposed toasts at the dinner, which also was attended by Politburo member Wang Hsiangwen, 38, who is regarded as the third-ranking official in China, and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching.
Major Chinese newspapers tonight issued a joint editorial warning of the danger of a restoration of capitalism in China. The editorial, issued to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the Communist government on Oct. 1, 1949, also contained a brief reminder of the danger of attack from the Soviet Union.

Bids Others Aid Soviet Emigrants

Austria Defends Its Decision To Close Jews' Transit Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

The pilots are expected to come home tomorrow.

The Austrian chancellor, who is of Jewish descent, showed bitterness in his interview over what he termed "this incredible hysteria that has seized certain people and organizations." He said that the Austrian government's stand would not be swayed by "threats, pressures and insults."

Mr. Kreisky was asked about reports, quoted by the Austrian national broadcasting network today, that the United States wanted the Vienna government to reconsider its decision to halt special facilities for Jewish emigrants.

"The worst thing in this matter would be to put pressure on us," Chancellor Kreisky said in his interview. "Nobody should forget that Austria has withstood other pressures. Rather, all other governments should consult with us how the Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union can best be assisted."

[In Washington, the AP reported, the State Department obligingly criticized the Austrian government's action, issuing a statement that said: "We deplore this incident which, as always with terrorists, involves the lives of innocent persons. We believe it is particularly unfortunate that terrorist actions should succeed in placing additional hurdles in the way of persons exercising a basic human right of emigration."]

Mr. Kreisky declared that "the decision to re-examine facilities for transiting Jews would have had to be made anyway sooner or later because of the conspiracies that had lately surrounded them."

Mr. Kreisky stressed that "any talk that our frontiers have been closed to refugees is untrue." He added: "Only certain facilities, that we alone among all European countries have so far been granting, will have to be re-examined."

Referring to a statement by the Israeli cabinet early this morning, requesting that Austria continue to provide arrangements for the passage of Jews, the chancellor said he was glad "that Israel's government did not forget what we have been doing for decades."

Mr. Kreisky said that Austria had been generously granting asylum to refugees from Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and had assisted tens of thousands of Jews from Romania, Poland and later the Soviet Union. The chancellor declared that he personally had started or endorsed all such aid projects.

He went on: "What we cannot accept is that Austria should become a secondary theater of the Middle East conflict with violence and confrontations of armed men from both sides."

However, he added: "We shall maintain our humanitarian traditions."

The chancellor said he had told a delegation of visiting Soviet officials in a formal address yesterday that "Austria remains a

country that grants asylum to anyone who feels persecuted and will assist anyone wanting to go from here to some other country."

In today's interview, Mr. Kreisky declared himself satisfied that he had been able to save the lives of the three Jewish hostages who had been "in extreme danger."

The newspaper of the chancellor's Socialist party, Arbeiter Zeitung, said in an editorial today that the arrangement with the two Arab terrorists had been a compromise between the two other options, both unacceptable—"full capitulation" by allowing the gunmen to depart with their hostages, or "blind force" that would probably have led to a massacre.

The Socialist party organ accused the People's party, the country's second strongest political organization, of "playing politics" with the drama of Friday night. Leaders of the People's party, a conservative movement, yesterday criticized Mr. Kreisky publicly for what they termed a capitulation in the face of violence.

The Socialist and People's parties are campaigning for important local elections on Oct. 21 that will decide control of two of the country's nine regions—Vienna and Upper Austria. The government's decision to close facilities for transiting Jews appeared likely to become an issue in the election.

Last night, a large aircraft with emigrants from the Soviet Union left here for Israel. Other emigrants were awaiting departure today at the transit center in Schönbach, 20 miles south of Vienna. Israeli sources here declined to state the number of Jews involved and said that all transit facilities were functioning for the time being.

Mr. Kreisky said yesterday that Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union would enjoy asylum in Austria in the future if they had individual passports. However, Jewish officials here have pointed out that almost all Jews departing from the Soviet Union had been doing so under group visas.

Vienna newspapers said today that small groups of Jews from the Soviet Union may henceforth be housed in apartments or on other private premises in this city before proceeding to Israel.

A police officer, who insisted on anonymity, said that such a procedure would be "utterly impracticable" because of enormous security risks.

[In Tripoli, Libya, Reuters reported that the two Arab gunmen said their aim in the Austrian kidnapping was to "attack Zionist targets outside the occupied land" which is now Israel.]

[The gunmen, members of an organization called Eagles of the Palestine Revolution, said that their Austrian operation had a threefold purpose—to halt Israel's buildup by immigrants, to bring the voice of the Palestine revolution to Europe and to weaken Israeli military and economic power.]

[The Libyan government, which had been reported earlier yesterday as having turned back the guerrillas, said that it granted landing permission after the two men had threatened to blow up the plane in the air.]



United Press International.

IN STRASBOURG—Israeli Premier Golda Meir waves on arrival at Strasbourg, where she will address the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe today. Behind her, at left, is assembly President Giuseppe Vedovato.

Mrs. Meir Deplores Decision By Austrians on Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

Austria has done until today to permit Jews to transit its territory toward freedom in Israel. But we cannot understand how one can give in to such blackmail and we note with consternation and deep regret the decision that has apparently been made," Mrs. Meir continued.

"We would like to believe that this decision is provisional or perhaps due to a misunderstanding," she said.

Israelis Express Hope

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Government and immigration officials expressed hope today that Austria planned to rescind its decision and permit Soviet Jews to use the country as a transit center on the way to Israel. One said no alternative to Austria existed.

The Jewish agency appealed to Austria to reverse its decision. Nevertheless, the immigration organization said, "it must be made clear that immigration will continue and increase and that any Jew who wants to leave Russia will be given the best and safest means of traveling to Israel."

Deputy Premier Yigal Alon said other nations could help in the transfer of Jews to Israel. "But I think there is no alternative to Austria because Austria is the nearest neighbor to the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc."

About 70,000 Soviet Jews have come to Israel through Vienna since February, 1971. Others have made the journey through Bucharest, but there are no facilities in the Romanian capital for the stopover of more than several hours.

The government itself called Austria's decision an encourage-

ment for continued "extortion and violence."

After a 31.2-hour cabinet session, the government issued a statement expressing its "astonishment" at the move and urged Vienna to change its mind.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the ambassador to Vienna, Yitzhak Patish, would return to his post "soon" following his report to the cabinet late yesterday. The comment was made in response to a request to assess the state of Austrian-Israeli relations.

U.S. Jewish Aide Allegedly Target In Bombing Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Federal and New Orleans police sources have revealed that a Southern Jewish civil rights leader was the suspected target of a bomb being carried by Byron De La Beckwith, the man accused of murdering Medgar Evers in 1963.

Mr. Beckwith was arrested at 3 a.m. on Thursday as he drove into New Orleans. A dynamite bomb, three rifles, a pistol, several boxes of ammunition and the barrel of a .50-caliber machine gun were found in his car, the police said.

The police said they believed that the intended target of the bomb was A.I. Botnick, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The police refused to say why they thought Mr. Botnick was the target but he is a known opponent of the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Beckwith had been tried twice in Mississippi for the murder of Mr. Evers, a black civil rights leader. Both trials ended in hung juries. A judge has now scheduled a preliminary hearing in New Orleans Oct. 19 on the new charges of aggravated assault, carrying concealed weapons and attempted aggravated arson.

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Pakistan Assails India on Prisoner Repatriation Flow

WAGAH, India, Sept. 30 (AP).—The first phase of what is popularly described as "Operation Repatriation" has freed 1,688 Pakistani internees, less than 2 percent of the 90,000 prisoners held by India for the last 21 months.

A total of 846 Pakistanis were repatriated yesterday of whom 771 were civilians including 60 women and 192 children. On Friday 842 were sent across the border, of whom all but four were civilians.

Pakistani officials were bitter that only 79 military POWs were repatriated in the first two days. This represented a mere 0.1 percent of the 75,000 military and paramilitary personnel in the 50 POW camps in India, a senior Pakistani army commander complained to an International Red Cross official yesterday.

Of the 75 military POWs sent across the border yesterday, 10 were officers. The Indians explained that the release of the POWs was proportionate to the number of Bengalis being sent from Pakistan to Bangladesh, as agreed in the Indo-Pakistani agreement reached in New Delhi on Aug. 28.

The Indians point out that during the two days they have repatriated 1,689 civilians including women and children—more than 10 percent of nearly 15,000 civilians and their dependents in the POW camps. They said a further 1,680 POWs will be repatriated starting Wednesday.

Reports received last night from Dacca, capital of Bangladesh, said 4,036 Bengalis have been repatriated from Pakistan and 3,288 non-Bengali Muslims have been flown to Pakistan from Dacca. The International Red Cross and the UN High Commission for Refugees have been ferrying them by air since Sept. 19.

Brandt, Nixon Cite Gains on Atlantic Ties

Trip by President Tied to New Talks

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (NYT).—President Nixon and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany concluded yesterday that Western Europe and the United States were "progressing on the right path" in attempting to negotiate a new definition of transatlantic ties.

Spokesmen for both sides made this assessment following one hour of talks in the White House between the West German leader and Mr. Nixon. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was present at most of the meetings. The two leaders reviewed the series of consultations under way between the United States and the nine-member European Economic Community, as well as talks in the 15-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These talks are a result of the Nixon administration's call last spring for a "Year of Europe" in American foreign policy.

White House spokesman Gerald L. Warren said that further transatlantic consultation, including meetings between Mr. Kissinger and some West European foreign ministers in mid-October, would decide whether the President would go to Europe this year.

Declaration of Principles

Problems have arisen—Mr. Warren called them "issues"—between the Europeans and Americans as a result of the Nixon administration's insistence on a strongly worded Western declaration of principles on security, economic and social matters to be adopted by states on both sides of the Atlantic.

The only working paper at this stage in the economic and social sphere is a mildly worded 22-point draft submitted to the United States by the nine Common Market members last week. Mr. Kissinger is understood to have told the Europeans that it did not suffice. Improvements were sought by Assistant Secretary of State Walter Stoessel Jr. in a meeting with representatives of the nine European countries in New York yesterday.

As far as NATO is concerned, there are at least three draft joint declarations on security affairs. The main document was submitted by Canada. If the President is to go to Europe this year, Mr. Warren indicated, the NATO declaration and the joint declaration of the Common Market and the United States would have to be completed and agreed upon first.

Brandt Back, Faces Uproar

(Continued from Page 1)

way, he went on to tread upon a few coalition toes.

"The four-power agreement is today the legal basis, and when some people try to circumvent and damage this agreement, I will not play ball," he said.

The question of whether Mr. Wehner is right has long since disappeared in the storm of political controversy caused by his remarks. The four-power agreement specifies that West Germany has the right to extend consular representation to persons whose permanent residence is West Berlin, but it says nothing about juridical bodies, such as institutions, courts and the like.

The political opposition has asserted that Mr. Wehner has stabbed his own government in the back. There were even comments that Mr. Wehner, an ex-Communist, was finally showing his true colors by taking the Communist line in the dispute over Berlin.

Mr. Brandt has declined to comment so far, but the deputy chairman of his party expressed his regret that Mr. Wehner had spoken in the Soviet Union and without first discussing his differences with the official party position with party and government leaders in Bonn.

The Free Democrats have repeated that they stand fast on the line that Bonn's right to fully represent West Berlin cannot be questioned.

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Baghdad Curfew Is Lifted; Many Raids Reported

BEIRUT, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Iraq's socialist regime yesterday lifted a one-day curfew imposed on Baghdad and apparently ended a security crackdown that one Beirut newspaper said included thousands of arrests.

The official Iraqi news agency announced that the government lifted the curfew 26 hours after it was imposed for an indefinite period at dawn Friday.

At the same time, a ban on outward passenger flights from Baghdad International Airport was lifted. Iraq's state-run news agency gave no details of what happened during the crackdown.

But the Beirut press spoke of numerous raids and house searches in Baghdad and its suburbs—the scene of a series of hatchet murders in recent weeks. Reports here today said a former police chief, Baschir Ahmed, and seven members of his family were among those murdered.



West German Chancellor Willy Brandt trying to get on the cob during a visit to Aspen, Colo., Friday to receive Aspen Institute Statesman-Humanist award.

Agnew Assails Justice Aides For 'Malicious' News Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

Department of Justice, particularly the conduct of the chief of the Criminal Investigation Division of that department, is unprofessional and malicious and outrageous..." Mr. Agnew said.

"It is my intention to use the courts of this country in an attempt to gain permission to examine under oath these people who are trying to destroy me politically through the abuse of the criminal justice system of the United States."

Mr. Agnew said that if it could be proven that Justice Department officials "have abused their sacred trust and forsaken their professional standards," he would ask President Nixon to "summarily discharge" these individuals.

Mr. Agnew said that Mr. Felt and other "individuals in the upper professional echelons of the Department of Justice have been severely stung that the President and the attorney general have found it necessary to appoint a special (Watergate) proceeding and they are trying to restore their reputation at my expense. I'm a big trophy."

In another remark clearly aimed at Mr. Felt, the Vice President said that "one of these individuals has made some very severe mistakes in the performance of his duties."

"He considered himself a master professional in a class by himself, but a recent examination of his record will show not only that he failed to get any of the information out about the true dimensions of the Watergate matter, but that he also through ineptness and blunders prevented the successful prosecution of crime figures because of widespread errors," Mr. Agnew said. "These are the reasons why he needs me to restate his reputation as a tough and unimpaired and honest prosecutor. Well, he's not going to fall down and he's not going to thank me for it."

The speech was given by Mr. Agnew, supported here as the first step in a counterattack in which the Vice President will place his case before the public. "Make no mistake about it. A California GOP official said, 'If it comes to an impeachment, the Congress is going to be looking to the people for guidance in their verdict.' Mr. Agnew spent the weekend at the home of his friend, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz., and former Gov. Warren E. Hearnes of Missouri, a Democrat.

Recalling the American draft, a European envoy commented: "It was like God or Moses saying this is the way we conceive our future to faraway people. The crux of the matter is that the United States has lost its clear-cut leadership role and Kissinger was trying to turn the clock back ten years. We are not prepared now to accept undisputed American leadership. That paper was proof he doesn't know what is going on in Europe."

The four European diplomats interviewed said that they were surprised by Mr. Kissinger's remarks Wednesday to the effect that Mr. Nixon was planning to go to Europe "in the near future" in the expectation of producing transatlantic "documents that will have some historic significance."

"I guess it is part of his tactics," one said.

Some of the diplomats expressed a belief that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger wanted the Year of Europe—proposed by them last spring as a catalyst for a mutual declaration of love between the United States and Western Europe, with Japan joining in.

Other Issues

One diplomat said that Mr. Kissinger, apparently thinking primarily in terms of a Western unity charter that could be used as "a point of reference" in discussions of economic, monetary and security questions, believed that it was needed quickly to prevent wrangling.

The Europeans appear more concerned about cultivating their still frail political consensus. Whatever the private feelings of administration officials, including Mr. Kissinger, about the nine-nation draft, they appear determined to salvage something from the confusion that has characterized the Year of Europe so far.

Mr. Kissinger's New York statement, a U.S. official said that a Nixon trip to Europe was still possible this year.

Son of Counsel To Nixon Is Held

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 30 (AP).—The 20-year-old son of J. Fred Buzhardt, special counsel to President Nixon, has been arrested and charged with possession of marijuana with intent to distribute.

Police said George S. Buzhardt, a University of South Carolina student, was arrested Wednesday night by members of the narcotics squad while driving a car containing 19 pounds of marijuana. Another student and a third youth in the car also were arrested and face similar charges.

In early May, President Nixon named J. Fred Buzhardt, 49, as special counsel with the responsibility of "handling" the Watergate investigation at the White House level.

Police said yesterday that they had captured French-born Jacques Mearns, wanted in Canada on a double murder charge, after a four-month manhunt. Mr. Mearns was arrested without a struggle in a Paris apartment Friday night.

Pope Receives The Dalai Lama

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI received the Dalai Lama in an audience today—the first meeting between a Pope and a leader of Tibetan Buddhism.

The 14th Dalai Lama, the exiled religious leader, began a six-week tour of 11 European countries. It was the first visit by a Dalai Lama to Europe. The Dalai Lama also visited Japan and Thailand since he fled into exile in India in 1959, when the Chinese tightened control over his Himalayan country of 1.3-million inhabitants. The Dalai Lama's aides said the trip had "no political implications."

"We trust that Your Holiness will have time to order counsel of the four great religions of spiritual satisfaction, and that it will contribute to the furtherance of mutual love and respect among the adherents of different creeds," the Pontiff said in his welcome.

WEATHER

	F	C
ALBUQUERQUE	17-25	Fair
ANCHORAGE	12-55	Rain
ANKARA	7-31	Cloudy
ATLANTA	27-31	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28-34	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22-32	Cloudy
BERLIN	28-35	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	24-32	Cloudy
BOMBAY	24-32	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21-30	Fair
CALCUTTA	24-32	Cloudy
CARACAS	27-31	Fair
CHENNAI	24-32	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28-33	Fair
DUBLIN	12-24	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14-24	Cloudy
FLORENCE	28-32	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11-22	Rain
GENEVA	14-24	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23-34	Cloudy
LA PAZ	22-32	Fair
LONDON	12-24	Cloudy
MADRID	27-31	Cloudy
MILAN	17-23	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15-24	Sunny
MOSCOW	22-32	Cloudy
MUNICH	19-30	Cloudy
NEW YORK	18-28	Fair
OSLO	17-27	Cloudy
PARIS	18-28	Cloudy
PRAGUE	17-23	Cloudy
ROME	24-32	Cloudy
SEATTLE	21-30	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	14-24	Cloudy
TEHRAN	24-32	Cloudy
TOKYO	22-32	Cloudy
TUNIS	28-32	Fair
VIENNA	19-28	Rain
WAGAH	12-24	Rain
WASHINGTON	21-29	Sunny
ZURICH	17-23	Cloudy

(Temperatures in degrees F. and C. at 1000 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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New Record Figure Disclosed

\$60 Million Raised for Nixon '72 Campaign

By Ben A. Franklin
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Responding to a federal court order, President Nixon's 1972 campaign finance aides revealed Friday that the President's campaign had collected a record \$60 million for his re-election, including nearly \$15 million in cash.

The total was more than the previously acknowledged Republican campaign total of \$52 million reported by former Secretary of

Commerce Maurice H. Stans, the head of the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President. It was roughly one-third more than the \$35 million to \$38 million raised by Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponent last year.

Under disclosure of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972, which went into effect on April 7 last year, the Nixon campaign had formally acknowledged only \$37.5 million in direct contributions from April 7 to Dec. 31, 1972. The figure belatedly disclosed Friday was \$22.6 million and 62 percent larger.

Four persons contributed \$300,000 or more to the Nixon campaign. They were: W. Clement Stone, chairman and chief executive officer of the Combined Insurance Co. of America, \$2,087 million; Richard M. Scalf, heir to the Mellon banking fortune, \$1,003 million; John A. Mulcahy, president of the Quigley Company, the steel subsidiary of Pfizer, Inc., \$599,559; and Arthur E. Watson, former ambassador to France and former chairman of IBM World Trade Corp., \$303,000.

Before April 7, Eight other persons gave \$200,000 or more. In each case, nearly all of the contribution was given in the period before April 7, 1972, when the donors thought the contributions could be kept secret. In the last 48 hours before the April 7 deadline, \$5.2 million in secret gifts were solicited and \$5 million in heretofore concealed predeadline expenditures were made to circumvent the public reporting requirements of the Campaign Act of 1972.

This was plain from the fact that more than half of a total of \$9.7 million spent by the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President between Jan. 1, 1971, and April 7, 1972—the 15-month period before the new campaign money reform took effect—was expended by the Nixon campaign by their own accounting in the last two days before public disclosure was required by law.

The covert collections and expenditures were made chiefly during the two months following President Nixon's final enactment of the new campaign reform law on Feb. 7, 1972, when he affirmed his signature to it. On that day, Mr. Nixon declared in a statement that the new law would "guard against campaign abuses and work to build public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process."

But in the ensuing two months, the President's finance aides rushed to raise more than \$11 million. They were thus able to conceal the identity of donors of nearly 20 percent of the total. Ex-Convict's Contribution Among the cash contributions disclosed in the new Republican disclosures was \$30,000 in currency from Calvin Keven, the head of a Florida construction company who was convicted in a mail fraud trial with former Teamsters President James R. Hoffa. Recent testimony before the Senate Watergate committee has disclosed that Mr. Keven was pardoned early from federal prison in January, 1972, eight days after former Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida, a Democrat, telephoned Charles W. Colson, then a White House aide, asking that Mr. Keven be freed and predicting that this would gain the political support of Jews in the Miami area.

The date of the Keven cash gift was not disclosed. The Finance Committee to Re-elect the President also revealed record campaign expenditures for the President of \$66.1 million. The Republicans' finance data, much of it never previously disclosed, was issued in response to a lawsuit filed before last year's election by the public service organization Common Cause, headed by former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John W. Gardner, a Republican.

U.S. in a 'State of Emergency' Since 1933, Senate Unit Finds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—A Senate subcommittee said today that the United States has been operating "under an unrelieved state of emergency" since 1933—conferring near authoritarian powers on its President.

The subcommittee said it discovered 470 major provisions of federal law giving presidents "an enormous—seemingly expanding and never-ending—range of

emergency powers." It recommended that Congress act promptly to end four presidentially proclaimed states of national emergency which permit the President to invoke powers granted him under any of the 470 U.S. laws.

"Under the powers delegated by these statutes," the panel said, "the President may: seize property, organize and control the means of production, seize commodities, assign military forces abroad, institute martial law, seize and control all transportation and communication, regulate the operation of private enterprise, restrict travel, and, in a plethora of particular ways, control the lives of all American citizens."

The study was prepared by the year-old Special Committee on the Termination of the National Emergency. Since 1933, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested and received unprecedented peace-time powers to deal with the Depression, "the United States government has been operating under an unrelieved state of emergency of 40 years' duration," the committee said.

"During this period, an enormous body of laws dealing with severe economic crisis and America's response to three wars has been passed by Congress through an almost unimpeded process of gradual accretion." In addition to the national emergency declared by President Roosevelt, three others have not been lifted, the committee said—the Dec. 16, 1950, declaration by President Harry S. Truman at the outset of the Korean conflict, and the March 23, 1970, and Aug. 15, 1971, declarations by President Nixon. The first Nixon declaration was prompted by a postal strike, the second by a monetary crisis.

The co-chairmen, Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R. Md., said in a foreword to the 607-page document that only a few of the delegated powers have been regularly used, but cautioned: "It is possible that some future president could exercise this vast authority in an attempt to place the United States under authoritarian rule." The committee of four Republicans and four Democrats said: "No charge can be sustained that the executive branch has usurped powers belonging to the legislative branch." Congress, it said, freely gave away its powers acting under conditions of crisis and, in most instances, with little reflection on statutes drafted in the executive branch.

Woman Colonel Commands U.S. Base in Germany

FUERTH, Germany, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Lt. Col. Nancy Hoffensperger took command of 830 men last week as the U.S. Army's ranking woman commander overseas and said leadership ability transcends sex barriers.

"If a leader is a leader, regardless of sex, they will not demand respect, they will earn it," the 47-year-old colonel told an interviewer on assuming command of the big Wehrburg support activity. "So whether the leader is a woman or a man is not relevant. The question is, do they possess the leadership qualities to accomplish their mission?"

The feeling seemed to be mutual among the men that Col. Hoffensperger, a five-foot brunette from Delmar, N.Y., will be commanding in north Bavaria. "It does not make any difference if she wears a skirt or trousers," said Sgt. 1st Cl. Eldon H. Bauer, a maintenance technician from East Alton, Ill. "If she has the training and the knowledge and is capable of using them, she should be able to command."

Spassky, Byrne Given Jan. 14 Chess Date LONDON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—The quarter-final world championship chess match between Robert Byrne, the American grandmaster, and Boris Spassky, the former world champion, will take place in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Jan. 14.

The site and date of the match were approved by the International Chess Federation, Edmund B. Edmondson, executive director of the U.S. Chess Federation, said. The winner's purse for the Puerto Rican match, one of four pairings drawn in Moscow, will be \$25,000, with \$15,000 going to the loser.

A column by Mr. Byrne appears in the International Herald Tribune on Mondays.

Cardinal Mindszenty pinches little girl's cheek after receiving flowers from her on visit to New York.

Cardinal Mindszenty Visits N.Y., Is Praised as 'Symbol of Courage'

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, the 61-year-old exiled primate of Hungary, was reunited at Kennedy Airport Friday night with about 200 Hungarian freedom fighters who fled to the United States in 1956 following the Hungarian uprising.

The prelate, formally welcomed to New York by Terence Cardinal Cooke, was praised as "a symbol of courage, of integrity and of hope."

Cardinal Mindszenty Visits N.Y., Is Praised as 'Symbol of Courage'

Cardinal Mindszenty kissed Cardinal Cooke on both cheeks, his eyes filling with tears, then thanked him because he had "come in person to meet me." He also thanked "the people of America for feeling for me and my countrymen."

"It was in 1956 that I became a 'guest' of the American legation in Budapest for 15 years," he said. "I will never forget their services."

The Hungarian churchman was arrested in 1948 on charges of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment by the Communist government of his country. Freed by freedom fighters in 1956, he found refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Budapest. Two years ago, he took up his present residence in a seminary in Vienna.

The cardinal made an unscheduled informal visit yesterday morning to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Cardinal Cooke, the archbishop of New York, described him as a man who "served God in faith and honor."

Cardinal Mindszenty is scheduled to return to Vienna on Tuesday.

Bicycles and Stairs Listed As Biggest Consumer Risks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Consumer Product Safety Commission said yesterday that bicycles and stairs, ramps and landings pose the greatest risk to consumers, accounting for about two million injuries annually.

Other leading entries in the agency's "consumer product hazard index" are doors and windows, cleaning agents, tables, beds, football playing and equipment, playground equipment and liquid fuels.

Commission Chairman Richard O. Simpson said the list of 369 product categories will serve as a starting point for a federal drive against unreasonable risks and as a means of "depicting the regulatory process."



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U.S. Puts Curbs On Sale and Use Of Methaqualone

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—The government imposed strict new controls Friday on the prescription drug methaqualone on the grounds that it has become a "heavily abused drug among young people."

The controls, announced by John R. Bartels Jr., acting administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, will make methaqualone—also known under the trade names Sopor or Quaalude—subject to the same regulations as those on cocaine, methadone and other narcotics.

"Many young people are not aware how dangerous this drug is," Mr. Bartels said. "In the juice bars in New York and at parties in other cities, we know that young people were abusing methaqualone in near epidemic proportions."

A recent survey by his agency during an 18-month period revealed that the drug resulted in at least 145 suicides and 906 overdose cases as well as numerous suicide attempts and other damaging after-effects, Mr. Bartels said.

Woman Dies in Crash, Actor Loses 2 Limbs

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP)—Television actor James Stacy lost his left leg and arm in his motorcycle's collision with a car Friday and was reported to be in critical condition, Clair Cox, 27, a woman riding on the motorcycle with him, was killed. The automobile driver was charged with manslaughter and held for investigation of drunken driving.

Mr. Stacy, 36, a former husband of actress Kim Darby and singer Connie Stevens, was a costar of the series "Lancer" and has appeared in several other series. Spokesmen at the UCLA Medical Center said that his leg was severed when his motorcycle collided with the car and his arm was amputated later.

Cost Increases Passed Along

U.S. Agency Authorizes Rise In Gasoline, Oil Retail Prices

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—The Cost of Living Council said on Friday that it was permitting increases of 1 cent to 2.5 cents a gallon in the retail price of gasoline and 1 cent to 2 cents a gallon for heating oil.

However, authoritative official sources said privately that some filling stations would be able to raise pump prices by up to 5 cents under a new ceiling-price formula. The increases allowed to individual filling-station and heating-oil retailers will depend on several factors. Officials said that, in general, the gasoline dealers would be able to widen their mark-ups and profits. With the country burning 100 billion gallons of gasoline a year, every penny of price increase would transfer \$1 billion from the pockets of motorists to filling-station cash registers.

Distinction Is Made For the 90 percent of gasoline stations that are not operated by refiners, the new gasoline regulation went into effect at 8 p.m. on Friday. For the other 10 percent, the effective date will be tomorrow. Officials said the distinction was necessary because refiners calculate their costs for compliance purposes by the calendar month.

A similar difference of effective dates was announced for heating-oil dealers. The new gasoline regulation also applies to diesel fuel. The council simplified its ceiling-price regulation for gasoline to eliminate a distinction that filling stations had contended was unfairly discriminatory.

Principle Is Retained Retained, however, is the principle of ceiling prices. Retailers who raise their prices to the authorized maximum were prohibited from passing on future cost increases until the council grants a new round of relief. The council expressed the belief "that competitive pressures in many gasoline markets will continue to keep some retailers selling below the ceiling-price levels."

AWOL GI Confesses To Six Murders in U.S.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30 (UPI)—A Vietnam veteran absent without leave from a Virginia Army base confessed yesterday to at least six murders and was being questioned in connection with six others, the police said.

Jack Reale, 33, of Lowellville, Ohio, confessed to four murders in Virginia and two in Ohio, according to John F. Stack, Allegheny County detective chief. Reale had been in custody in a nearby town since last Sunday, when he was overpowered by a motorist whom he had ordered at gunpoint to take him to Ohio.

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Vitamin E 'Miracle' Claims Not Substantiated by Experts

By Jane E. Brody

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Vitamin E, the purported elixir of youth, restorer of sexual potency and cure or preventive for whatever might ail you from acne to heart disease, is still very much a medical and scientific enigma of little-proven therapeutic benefits. But while most claims for the vitamin have yet to be subjected to careful scientific scrutiny, those that have been studied thus far have shown, with few exceptions, disappointing or equivocal results.

The exceptions, however, created some excitement among the 50 scientists who were invited by Dr. Horwitz to participate in the closed symposium, sponsored by General Mills Chemicals, Inc., which produces hundreds of tons of vitamin E each year as a by-product of soybean processing.

Blood-Vessel Disorder The most promising results were reported by a Swedish physician who has given large doses of vitamin E for many years to more than 1,000 patients who suffer from a blood-vessel disorder that afflicts an estimated 5 to 10 percent of elderly men. The disorder, called intermittent claudication, results from arteriosclerosis in the legs, causing severe cramps when walking and, in the worst cases, even while at rest.

Dr. Knut Haeger, a vascular surgeon at General Hospital in Malmö, Sweden, reported that over a period of several months 900 milligrams of synthetic vitamin E taken daily resulted in substantial improvement in patients with intermittent claudication, compared to similar patients receiving a dummy, or placebo, medication.

Vitamin E's one well-established biochemical role is as an antioxidant—it prevents the breakdown by oxygen of polyunsaturated fats in body cells.

Public Hoopla Those who believe the miraculous claims for vitamin E, made by popular nutritionists such as Adelle Davis, undoubtedly would have been disappointed by most of the 19 papers presented to the

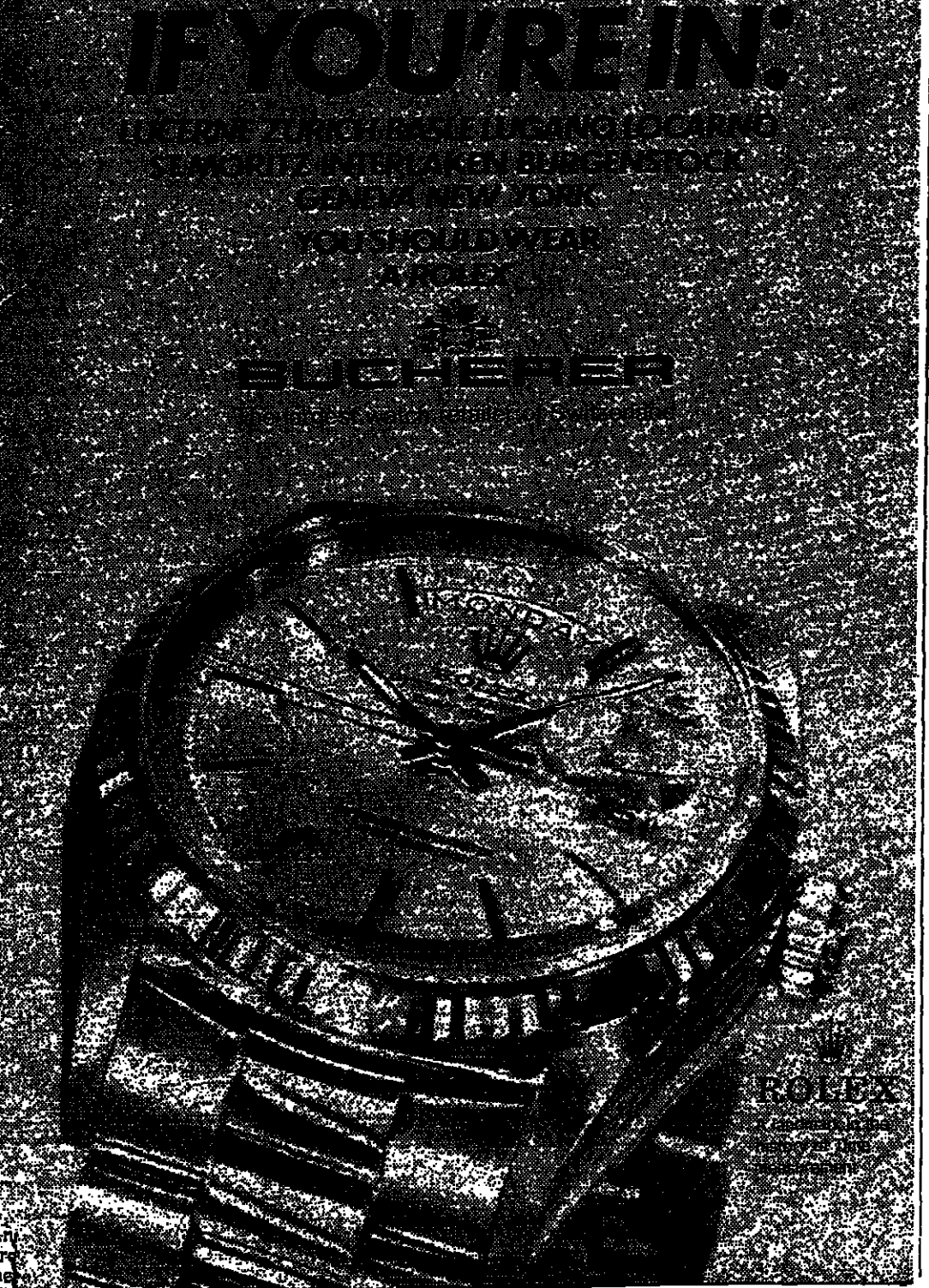
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SEATO Ends Eight-Nation Military Role

U.S. Action in Vietnam Was Based on Treaty

By Don Shannon

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Southeast Asia treaty, the agreement on which the United States based its involvement in South Vietnam, was officially altered Friday from a military pact to one for economic development and "internal security."

Six of the eight nations which formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization 19 years ago in Manila were represented at a one-day council meeting held here to accommodate foreign ministers attending the United Nations General Assembly. France, one of the absentees, announced that it would not contribute to the organization after next June, although it would not withdraw. The other absentee, Pakistan, had already given notice of withdrawal, which takes effect in November.

The council said in a communiqué that, because of the changed situation in the treaty area, SEATO "should place greater emphasis on supporting the internal security and development programs of the two regional members, the Philippines and Thailand, and that its military activities should be reduced."

Staff Reduced

Secretary-General Sunthorn Hongladarom of Thailand said that, accordingly, SEATO's present staff of 40 civilians and 30 military officers will be reduced to 30 civilians and 20 officers. Asked if "internal security programs" could be interpreted as repression of guerrillas in the Philippines, Mr. Hongladarom said they would be developmental activities conducted by civilians and would not involve counter-insurgency.

As an illustration of how SEATO has changed its focus already, the secretary-general said three-fourths of the current annual budget of \$1.7 million is allocated to civilian purposes and only one-quarter to military use. The United States pays 25 percent; Britain, 16 percent; Australia and France, 13.5 percent each, and the two Southeast Asian states, 8 percent each. New Zealand is also a member.

South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos were given SEATO protection under a protocol to the Manila Pact, but they were never members.

Friday's action confirmed the virtual demise of a second in the series of regional defense treaties created by the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Another such treaty organization, CENTO, which committed the United States to the defense of the Middle Eastern region, became a dead letter a decade ago.

© Los Angeles Times.

Fighting Nearer To Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 30 (AP).—Fighting was reported today along the southern perimeter of the Cambodian capital.

Fighting erupted in areas about one mile north and 1.2 miles northwest of the city near the junction of Highways 38 and 3, about 10 miles south of the capital, the military command said. Khmer Rouge harassment, shelling and combat also were reported in that region at Tran Khmar.

On the western defensive perimeter of the capital, field reports said government troops attempting a pincer movement with Thmat Pong as its target were forced to retreat from the Ang Talock pagoda.

Thmat Pong has been the objective of two government pushes, one from the north, the other from the south, in an effort to secure the vulnerable western approaches to Phnom Penh.

The two columns had been as close as 2.1 miles from a linkup. Today's retreat from the pagoda moved the government southern offensive line about 100 yards farther away from Thmat Pong, field reports said.

Action in Vietnam

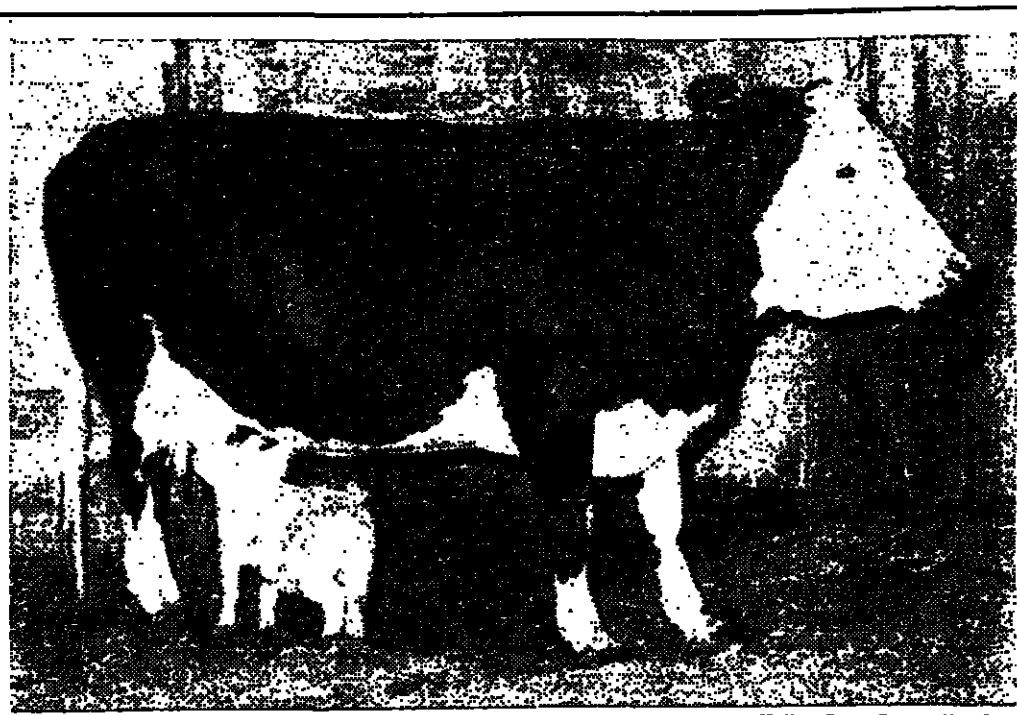
SAIGON, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Scattered fighting continued today in South Vietnam's Central Highlands, which has been described by both the Viet Cong and South Vietnamese government as the main area of conflict in the country at present.

The South Vietnamese military command reported Communist troops opened fire against an infantry element near Kontum. The government troops returned fire and killed five Communists, the command spokesman said.

Icelandic Ship Cuts U.K. Trawler Wires

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The Icelandic patrol ship Thor today cut both trawling wires of the 712-ton British trawler Arctic Warrior from Hull, coast guard headquarters announced.

It said the incident occurred about 25 miles off Iceland's south-east coast. Iceland unilaterally has claimed a 50-mile fishing limit. Iceland has told Britain that diplomatic relations will be broken off if Royal Navy ships and tug boats are withdrawn from the disputed waters by Wednesday.



SUBSTITUTE MOTHER—This baby pig, who started out being bottle-fed, found a better source of milk on the Lloyd Bursen farm in Burwell, Neb. The cow doesn't mind. She even gives him a lick when he's through.

Around-the-Clock Security

U.S. Envoy to Lebanon Heavily Protected

BEIRUT, Sept. 30 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador William Buftum does not go anywhere in Beirut without his personal armed bodyguard and a special police squad.

His radio-equipped car is bulletproof and his home is guarded 24 hours a day by police with machine guns. A Lebanese Army tank, an armored car and an armored personnel carrier provide around-the-clock protection at the U.S. Embassy.

Inside, hallways and rooms are under the constant surveillance of guards using a closed-circuit television system. Electronic door-locking devices provide added security.

Mr. Buftum, 52, a career diplomat, heads the major U.S. diplomatic mission in the Middle East. He is the chief, on-the-spot spokesman in the Arab world for America's pro-Israel foreign policy.

"Risk to Anything"

"I don't want to sound heroic," he said, "but I don't consider this a particularly risky operation. There's a risk to anything you do in life."

In December, terrorists attacked the embassy with rockets, causing extensive damage. The attack was staged after office hours and no one was injured. In March, four Palestinian guerrillas, perhaps attempting a kidnapping, drove a stolen limousine behind Mr. Buftum's car and a trailing security vehicle.

Embassy sources said the ambassador's driver executed a quick turn which permitted the security car to close the gap between the two vehicles.

Bomb threats against the embassy are common. Last month, a Palestinian guerrilla told a military court he planned to fire three rocket-propelled grenades at the embassy if Israeli commandos attacked Lebanon again. The guerrilla was sentenced to six months in jail.

Danger Is Increasing

"It's certainly more dangerous than it used to be," says one of the 175 Americans on Mr. Buftum's staff. "We have to be concerned with personal security. But I go to the golf course. I go to the beach. I don't think about it all the time."

An embassy wife said: "It's fine here. We have the Mediterranean, the mountains, a great climate, good food and the kids like it. I never feel in any danger."

Nevertheless, U.S. Embassy personnel receive danger pay amounting to 10 percent of their salaries. It was started in May, after fighting broke out between Lebanese Army troops and Palestinian guerrillas.

The U.S. government labels the extra pay a "hardship allowance," although U.S. diplomats live in comfortable homes and enjoy a lively social life, good restaurants, vacation travel and plenty of U.S. consumer goods.

Palestinian refugee camps are "off limits" for Americans, but

embassy employees develop many friendships with Lebanese and other Arabs living in Beirut.

"We do face a problem, in the Arab mind, generally of being allegedly unfair in our Middle East opinions," Mr. Buftum said.

"The problem is compounded by the big lie technique of the radicals, most recently in the

aftermath of an Israeli commando raid on Beirut, when the guerrillas mounted a press campaign saying there was collusion between the United States and Israel in the raid," he said.

U.S. officials publicly denied local press charges that some of the Israeli guerrillas were hidden at the U.S. Embassy.

Dispute on Freedom in Spain For Lawyers Disrupts Parley

By Henry Gieger

MADRID, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The issue of the independence of the Spanish bar threw about 700 lawyers from all over the world into an uproar here Friday at the closing session of the 16th congress of the International Union of Lawyers.

Michael Elman, a 35-year-old lawyer from London, came close to being struck by excited Spanish colleagues after he rose to demand why the congress had been held in "a country that denies the rule of law." Mr. Elman was applauded by a large part of the gathering in the Palace of Congresses while the large Spanish contingent shouted that he had insulted Spain.

Behind the incident was a running battle between the Spanish government and a majority of the Madrid Bar Association which was obliged to suspend the elections last December when the Ministry of Justice vetoed two candidates for the association's presidency on political grounds.

President Is Spanish

Last spring, plans were made to hold the congress in Madrid because the current president, Jose Luis Del Valle Tauriega, was a Spaniard. The National Council of the Spanish Bar, which groups all the bar associations, gave its agreement on condition that no member of the government be invited and no official invitations be accepted.

In June, the council reversed itself and declared it was "inopportune" to hold the congress here in view of the government's interference in the Spanish bar's

internal affairs. But Ludwig Janson of Belgium, the union's secretary-general, said the second position of the Spanish council never reached the union's directing body.

At the closing session the palace was heavily guarded and persons entering it were carefully checked by men reliably reported to be Spanish plainclothes detectives although they all wore badges of congress participants.

Just after Mr. Janson completed his report this afternoon, Mr. Elman asked for the floor and was denied it by Mr. Del Valle. When Mr. Elman persisted, a Spanish lawyer named Felix Angel Bellon Munoz became so excited that he began to push the night bespectacled British lawyer. The latter finally succeeded in declaring that the meeting in Madrid "appears to the general public as giving approval to a government that denies the rule of law."

In the corridors, Mr. Elman was verbally attacked by indignant Spaniards but he answered, "I felt this had to be said." Several men came up to him and asked him to leave the building with them. He said he did not know whether they were policemen or not, but he refused to follow them, they did not press the point.

Old Water Mill Burns

VENICE, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Fire destroyed the last water mill on the banks of the River Adige Thursday. Police at Cambrere, where the 200-year-old mill was located, said they were investigating the cause of the fire.



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Choosing a New Vice-President

25th Amendment Questions

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK (NYT)—A few days after the assassination of President Kennedy, in 1963, a very junior member of the Senate, Birch Bayh of Indiana, decided to try to do something about the long unsettled problem of presidential succession and disability. On a plane trip he turned the possibilities over in his mind.

"The most immediate problem," he later recalled thinking, "was to fill the vice-presidential vacancy. The president should be permitted to nominate a prospective vice-president, who would then be elected by Congress. Thus, without giving the president carte blanche power to appoint his possible successor, the nation would be guaranteed a vice-president who could work harmoniously with the president."

Sen. Bayh's musings led in due course to the change in fundamental law that now looms over the crisis of Vice-President Agnew: the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Section 2 of that amendment carries out, in one spare sentence, the aim of Sen. Bayh's first thought:

"Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the vice-president, the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take office upon confirmation by a

majority vote of both houses of Congress."

How simple that language seemed when Congress proposed the amendment in 1965, how straightforward. But it has long since been obvious that the words of the American Constitution have a life of their own, meeting crises not envisaged by the framers. And that process is happening to the 25th Amendment with unusual speed.

To read the congressional hearings and debates on the amendment now is an ironic business. The events that led to action were President Kennedy's death and President Eisenhower's illnesses. But almost all the controversy and effort in drafting focused on the latter problem, that of a disabled president.

Richard M. Nixon, then a former Vice-President, was an important witness in the Senate hearings. He thought the president should name a new vice-president when there was a vacancy, but that confirmation should be not in Congress but in the Electoral College.

Sen. Bayh asked why that antiquated body should be used. Because Congress was often controlled by the opposition party, Mr. Nixon said, and the president should be able to pick someone of his own party and philosophy. It was a remarkably prescient analysis, though Mr. Nixon could hardly anticipate the crisis of a vice-president charged with crimes. The examples he gave were only of a vice-president dying.

Voice Vote

On the Senate floor, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina proposed substituting the Electoral College for Congress in Section 2 but lost on a voice vote. Another idea that got nowhere was to elect two vice-presidents.

In the House there was a most interesting item in the debate. Roman M. Pucinski, D. Ill., objected that the provision for choice of a new vice-president could lead to "palace intrigue." But his move to strike Section 2 lost, 140 to 44.

The amendment was sent to the states by Congress in 1965 and ratified by February 1967. Now, it faces a possible test in political crisis.

If Spiro Agnew were to resign or be impeached, the new amendment would go into operation.

But what exactly would happen? As always with the Constitution, its words leave some questions open. For example:

How soon would President Nixon have to name a successor and Congress act on confirmation? In an early draft, the amendment called for action within 30 days. But now there is no time limit, and in a political standoff the vacancy might never be filled.

Could Mr. Nixon nominate more than one candidate? The amendment leaves it open to him to send up several names and let Congress choose one, but that would dilute his own influence in the selection that he is hardly likely to do so.

Would there be hearings on the nominee? Again, the amendment is silent. Very probably one or both houses would insist on hearings, but their form and who would conduct them are uncertain.

Would the two houses act separately or together? The words of the amendment leave the question open, but separate action is probably implied because joint sessions are so unusual as to demand a specific provision.

Procedural Questions

Those are some of the procedural questions that congressional authorities may face. But of course they are much less contentious and difficult than the political questions that face Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon before the 25th Amendment can be invoked.

For Mr. Agnew there are the questions of whether to resign and how to resist the criminal charges. For Mr. Nixon, his own reputation and standing in the country could be gravely weakened by either a criminal prosecution or the forced resignation of Mr. Agnew.

All this makes clear that there is no simple salvation in the 25th Amendment, any more than in other provisions of the Constitution. When the amendment was pending in Congress, President Johnson said he thought it would "assure the orderly continuity in the presidency that is imperative to the success and stability of our system."

No law, no constitution can give such assurances in the real world, of politics in a democracy.



Tuareg refugees arrive on stretchers at Camp Lazareth, Niger.

Trail Ending for the Tuareg Tribe

By Thomas A. Johnson

CAMP LAZARETH, Niger (NYT)—Nearly placed among the tall, green stalks of ripening millet, just a few hundred yards from this jumble of animal-skin and canvas tents, are the recent graves of scores of victims of the sub-Saharan five-year drought and famine.

It is a steadily growing cemetery for the Tuaregs, once a warrior tribe that was the scourge of the desert. Many of their reddish-brown burial mounds are covered with thorn bushes to discourage the ever-present vultures.

The graves are a reminder that the 135-million international relief effort could not save all the millions of people threatened by the famine. They also symbolize, for many, the death of a way of life.

Ancient Ways

Social scientists contend that tribes like the Tuareg will be forced to alter their desert existence drastically. Their ancient way of life is no longer permissible because it included raiding neighboring tribes for food and slaves, taxing travelers for the right to move through the desert

or use of the few watering places, and forcing members of other tribes to pay the Tuaregs as their "protectors."

The drought that killed untold numbers of these people, as well as their life-sustaining cattle, camels, sheep and goats, has reduced the Tuaregs' possibilities even more. So many Tuaregs, such as the more than 5,000 who wait for deliveries of food here in Camp Lazareth, can do nothing but sit, or try to sell their rings, amulets and swords to strangers.

Many Deaths

Explaining how the camp became a satellite on the edge of a millet-farming village about two months ago, Mrs. Tan Gosi said: "Our people and our cattle were dying at our home in the desert near Mali. So we divided the animals and the families into four groups and moved toward the south."

Mrs. Gosi, a woman of 50 who is proficient in French because she has been an animal trader, said that her own group of about 150 people, "and many, many animals," moved almost due south 350 miles over more than a two-month period.

"We lost most of the animals and many, many of our people," she said.

Her 20-year-old son, Asheriff, and her 8-year-old daughter, Mariam, completed the trek but died just as the family left their village of Ansis, Mali, to begin the walk to the south. Within two days a daughter of 10 and a son of 2 also died.

"We found the family in the desert about 15 miles north of here," said Arnulf Tjueen, a Norwegian official of the League of Red Cross Societies, who has set up feeding points and a hospital here.

Digging Grave

"They were digging in the sand with their hands to make a grave for the oldest son, who was 18, and who had just passed away," Mr. Tjueen said. "The whole family was in very bad shape, and when we brought them here to the hospital, the family's 12-year-old son died."

Dehydration, measles and colds compounded by weakness from the lack of food and water were among the major causes of deaths among Tuareg refugees, said Dr. Magnus Grabe, a Swedish physician working for the Red Cross League here.

Mr. Tjueen noted that refugees were coming in daily, mostly from Mali and also from northern Niger, and that it was not unusual to see 12 to 15 persons die every day.

"They have no blankets and catch colds, and they have no resistance," Mr. Tjueen said.

Charles H. Cohen, a husky, bearded black American official of CARE, which is setting up a program in the camp, points out "the irony that, statistically, the drought is under control."

Mr. Cohen referred to the emergency food-relief program, supported by many countries and supervised by the United Nations, which has committed 625,000 tons of food to the 25 million people in the six nations most seriously affected by the drought—Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Most people here agree that the vast logistical effort has saved many lives and that, except for some isolated communities, most of the victims of the drought are receiving at least the UN minimum of 250 grams of food a day.

The Tuareg tribesmen, who had somehow come to terms with the harsh Sahara, had generally tried to keep to themselves as animal herders in small communities that stretched from eastern Mauritania to the Sudan and from the southern portions of

Libya and Algeria to the northern fringes of Mali, Upper Volta and Niger.

Called "people of the veil" because many Tuareg men should their faces with a long blue cloth against the hot winds, the Tuaregs speak a Hamitic language related to that of the ancient Libyans.

A Caucasian people—although they are heavily mixed with black Africans in some regions—the Tuaregs' caste system consists of a few noble families and a large majority group of vassals, still a lower class of black serfs, or "slaves." Many, captured during raids years ago, do the manual work in a Tuareg village in return for protection and food. Officials say that these "slaves" can leave the Tuaregs at will.

Delicate Issue

The issue of black servitude to a mostly white minority in the blackened nations of Niger, Mali and Upper Volta is a difficult one.

"The government has to emphasize that its policy is to treat the Tuaregs fairly," said a government worker in Niamey, the capital of Niger. "Otherwise it is feared that some of the southerners handling emergency relief would not be anxious to help people who consider them potential slaves."

And a government plan to resettle some Tuareg refugees in the south in irrigated farming communities will probably meet considerable opposition from Hausa and Djerna farmers. They now struggle to coax a peanut or millet crop from the yellow sands during the summer rainy season, and many spend the rest of the year doing manual jobs in Nigeria, Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

More than 500 miles northeast of Niamey, near the desert oasis of Assouas, a UN-sponsored project has hired 300 Tuaregs to irrigate a 50-acre field of millet from a rain-fed lake and subterranean wells.

Bruno van de Walle, the project director, said that he found no reservations among the Tuaregs about changing their way of life.

"More than 1,000 applied for the 300 jobs that were available," he said. "When a way of life no longer provides a man with a livelihood, he changes it."

Secretive Russia Confronts Currency, Credit Squeeze

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW—Western economic experts have detected signs in recent weeks that the Soviet Union is facing a critical shortage of hard currency and a rising external debt which casts a shadow over its reputation as a good credit risk.

Since the Kremlin normally does not publish even routine financial information, the Russians' monetary problems cannot be assessed precisely.

It has been learned, however, that one American company which delivered portions of an order in September and will deliver another portion in October has been advised that it will not be paid until next year.

The Soviet Union had been scrupulous about paying cash on delivery of ordered goods, which helped it to arrange many contracts without disclosing basic financial data to creditors.

On the other hand, Soviet agencies which earn hard currency already have started sending out their bills for services to be performed in 1974.

Spending Cuts

Many Soviet agencies have been warned to slow or stop their spending of hard currencies.

Part of the cash crunch stems from the failure this summer of the Russians to raise \$500 million from the European money market because Moscow was unwilling to pay a realistic rate of interest.

Monetary Talks Resolve Nothing

By Hobart Rowen

NAIROBI, Kenya (WFO)—No one can deny that this has been one of the least productive sessions of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank governors.

Although no basic agreement on reform issues had been expected out of these sessions, it had been reasonable to look for some progress. Instead, the sessions have shown the pervasive nature of the problem and the division between the United States and almost all other countries.

As a veteran of labor negotiations, U.S. Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz is not particularly distressed, especially because the United States is moving into a better balance of payments position from which its bargaining position next year might be strengthened.

The Europeans seem content to wait, too, until they can wring some basic concessions out of the United States on the question of converting some of their unwanted dollars into a more secure asset.

The whole picture could change rapidly, of course, if the world year or next year and the Europeans and Japanese begin to feel the need for protection against increasingly competitive U.S. exports.

Here is a rundown of the main problems, as they have come to the surface in Nairobi:

The Exchange System

Since the March meeting of the Committee of Twenty ministers, the accepted jargon has been that the ultimate goal is a "stable but adjustable" rate system. No one knows what that really means. (The French, in fact, refer to it as "fixed but adjustable.") Beyond the semantics, this meeting revealed that there is not yet agreement on the amount of flexibility to be built into the system. The Japanese are skeptical of excessive floating, as are most Europeans and IMF managing director Hendrick Witteveen. But the United States is shaping up as a strong advocate of floating, and others may not be far behind.

Gold

Nothing excites the monetary passions like gold and, although the matter has been discreetly side-stepped here for the most part, it remains an important stumbling block.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told The Washington Post that gold cannot be eliminated from the system because European banks must be allowed to make settlements among themselves in gold. He would abolish the official price of \$42.23 (the Americans are flatly opposed) and allow those who want to use gold in settlement of their accounts to agree on a new price among themselves.

Convertibility

There is no agreement on convertibility, the issue is perhaps the toughest problem ahead. As Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, pointed out, convertibility used to be a bilateral affair. In practical political terms, this meant that the United States, with big deficits, could and did put pressure on dollar-holding countries not to ask for gold in exchange for their dollars. The Europeans want no more of that.

This issue, French Finance

Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said, is "the touchstone of reform." What he and all the Europeans want is "mandatory and multilateral" convertibility that would require those holding excess dollars to turn them in, through the IMF, with no options to hold. The U.S. objects to this. First of all, it does not have enough gold to assure full convertibility, even of newly acquired balances.

But the United States makes two substantive counterarguments to the European position: first, there is nothing wrong with bilateral convertibility, many countries may want to hold dollars, which are good earning assets. Second, in the mandatory, multilateral system, a country or two could "hoard" the supply of other assets. The Europeans, on the latter point, are willing to put a "reverse interest" penalty on any country whose reserves have reached predetermined levels—and there the matter rests. "On convertibility," said a knowledgeable European, "we don't even speak the same language as the Americans. We are very far apart."

The New Reserve Asset

Everyone agrees only that SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) should become the main reserve asset of the reformed system. There is no agreement on how to rename the SDR, what value it should have, and what interest it should bear. Most want the new SDRs linked to a "basket" of 12 or 15 widely traded currencies, others want it linked to the strongest currencies—say, the yen and the deutsche mark. The problem is to make the SDR strong so that it becomes a store of value more preferable than other paper money. But it should not be so valuable that nations would be reluctant to part with it to pay debts. British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber suggested that "the way forward" is an "average" value for both SDR principal and interest. He did not say how to achieve the result.

Gold

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Role of the IMF

Tied closely to the SDR and gold questions is the future role of the IMF itself. Assuming that there will be a greater degree of international influence on all of these matters, the major powers want to replace the present executive board with more important political figures. But there will be resistance from the smaller nations, who see a new rich-nation aristocracy with power concentrated in a "big five"—the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain.

Developing Nations

Almost everybody except the United States is willing to create a link between SDRs and development aid. But even if the strong U.S. objections are finally overcome in a political deal for the smaller nations' support on other reform issues, the problem of sufficient development aid remains. The case was made forcefully not only by World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, but by the Latin American caucus and the Indian finance minister. Many of the smaller nations are wondering whether there is enough in the SDR link to make the right worthwhile, although every penny counts in the effort to eliminate what Mr. McNamara called "absolute poverty."

In most of the speeches by governors of the industrial nations, there seemed to be a general acceptance of a moral responsibility for more aid, but few tangible suggestions of how effectively to transfer resources.

These are only the main issues, with no attempt to detail the extraordinary technical problems which would follow if there were a political agreement on any of them. For example, if there were a deal on the "blending of objective criteria and international judgment" (Mr. Shultz's phrase) on exchange-rate adjustment, the lawyers and economic technicians would have a big job to do to be a nightmare of translation into articles of agreement.

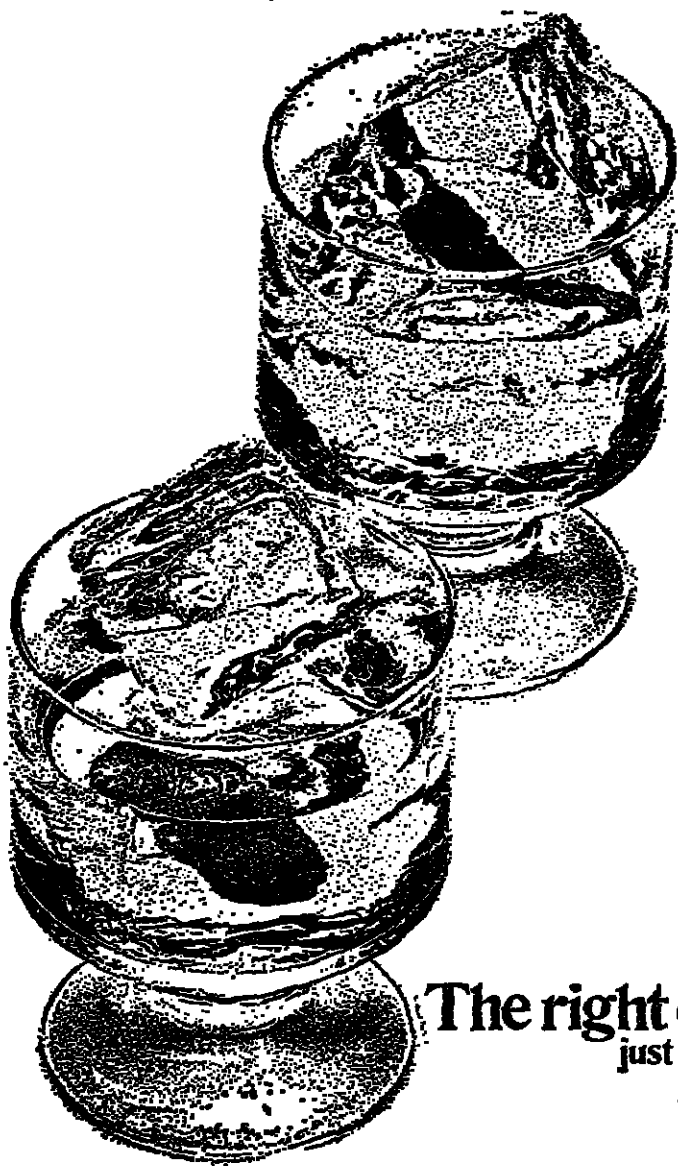
Most of the observers here think that Mr. Shultz, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and a few others meant it when they called for a July 31, 1974, agreement on the basic issues. It could be met, or could be postponed again. But even if it is met, it will be difficult to have more than a bare outline of agreement at the next annual meeting.

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Poet W. H. Auden Dies in Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

er in residence at Cambridge, gave counsel to callers. But his delight remained the same, to go on writing—essays, book reviews, but above all poetry—as though his life depended on it.

"I always have two things in my head—I always have a theme and the form," he said. "The form looks for the theme, the theme looks for the form, and when they come together you're able to write."

Wystan Hugh Auden was born in York, England, on Feb. 21, 1907, the son of a professor of public health and a housewife. His grandfathers were Anglican ministers, and in the year and there was something of the divine about Auden. His poems to modern man were, actually conceived within the forms of rhyme; he was too civilized to force his views on any audience, and he did not always preach what he practiced.

He grew up in Birmingham, and later wrote lines to the machinery: "When I was a child, I loved a pumping-engine. I thought it every bit as beautiful as you."

Mr. Auden was shipped off to a boarding school that had a thin cloak of progressivism over the full body of tradition. This meant cold baths, which were supposed to inhibit sexual exuberance and strengthen the soul; ineffective on both counts, Mr. Auden decided.

Almost Casually a Poet

When he was 16, he turned to poetry almost casually, at the offhand suggestion of a friend. But he was already sensitive to the nuances of language and had great curiosity about the natural world concealed beneath fine letters.

Mr. Auden entered Christ Church College in 1925 as a science student, but was soon devoting himself to the great range of English poetry and writing his own to fill the blank spaces. Stephen Spender, his friend and fellow poet, recalled an edition of 30 copies of Mr. Auden's poems as a handpress.

Mr. Auden, Mr. Spender, Cecil Day Lewis and Christopher Isherwood formed a group that became known as the Auden Circle—and they collaborated on poetry and enjoyed similar interests. All were beneficiaries of the em-

Snow's Ashes to China
HONG KONG, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The ashes of the body of the American writer Edgar Snow were taken to Peking by his widow last week, the Chinese news agency reported. The ashes will be buried in China.

icipating influence of T. S. Eliot, whose poetry spoke colloquially, yet with stately rhythms.

For five years after leaving Oxford, Mr. Auden earned a living as a schoolmaster. "Poems," his first volume of verse to be commercially published, came out in 1930. Two years later came "The Orators: An English Study," a difficult work of prose and poetry dealing with the culture of his day.

Mr. Spender wrote of his friend's early poetry: "Auden was a highly intellectual poet, an arranger of his world into intellectual patterns, illustrated with the brilliant imagery of his experience and observation. His special achievement was that he seized on the crude material of the unconscious mind which had been made bare by psychoanalysis, and transformed it into a powerful poetic imagery."

Wrote Plays

Mr. Auden was a founder of the Group Theatre, in 1932, and wrote his first produced play, "The Dance of Death" (1933). With Mr. Isherwood, he collaborated on "This Dog Beneath the Skin" (1935), "The Ascent of P" (1936) and "On the Frontier" (1938).

Earlier, Mr. Auden and his friends had traveled to Weimar, Germany, and been fascinated by the hedonism and culture and tensions of the place. With the rise of Nazism, Mr. Auden and his friends turned to leftist politics. Mr. Auden probably never joined the Communist party but he shared the enthusiasm of young Communists who opposed the triumphs of Fascism in Abyssinia and Spain; he even went to Spain to drive an ambulance for the Loyalists, and to write a long poem on the cause.

Above them, expensive, shiny as a rich boy's bike, Aeroplanes, drone through the new European air. On the edge of a sky that makes England of minor importance; And tides warm bronzing bathers of cooling star with half its history done.

Later he disowned the poem. He was forever dismissing certain of his poems as unworthy or unripe, and several years ago he wrote:

"A dishonest poem is one which expresses, no matter how well, feelings or beliefs which its author never felt or entertained... and one must be honest even about one's prejudices. I once wrote: 'History to the defeated may say alas but cannot help nor pardon.' To say this is to equate goodness with success. It would have

been bad enough if I had ever held this wicked doctrine, but that I should have stated it simply because it sounded to me rhetorically effective is quite inexcusable."

Went to China in '38

In 1937 he collaborated with the poet Louis MacNeice on "Letters from Iceland," a travel book of prose and poetry, and in 1938 he went to China and with Mr. Isherwood wrote "Journey to a War."

The next year he composed an elegy for W. B. Yeats, it dealt briskly with some fellow poets, and teasingly with political portents:

In the nightmare of the dark All the dogs of Europe bark, And the living nations wait, Each sequestered in its hate.

"When I went to Berlin," he told an interviewer in 1971, "I realized that the foundations were shaking."

One of his best-known works is entitled "The Unknown Citizen" (who has a marble monument erected to him by the state):

Both producers Research and High-Grade Living declare He was fully sensible to the advantages of the installment plan. And had everything necessary to the Modern Man. A photograph, a radio, a car and a Frigidaire.

Our researchers into Public Opinion are content That he held the proper opinions for the time of year; When there was peace, he was for peace; when there was war he went.

But Mr. Auden never really studied politics. Indeed, he cheerfully admitted that none of his close friends at Oxford read newspapers.

Early in 1939 he left for the United States and George Orwell called him "the kind of person who is always somewhere else when the trigger is pulled." Mr. Auden had grown bored with his home country and with the English, and when World War II erupted he was in New York.

Wed Mann's Daughter

He became skeptical about the power of poetry to affect men's political destinies. "You can write an anti-Hitler poem," he said, "but you don't stop Hitler." In 1934, Mr. Auden married Erika Mann, a daughter of the writer Thomas Mann. It was a marriage of convenience—arranged so that Miss Mann would have British nationality and not be stateless when the Nazis canceled her German citizenship.

Mr. Auden had never met her before she came here from the



The poet in his East Village apartment in New York while packing to return to England.

Netherlands for the wedding, and they signed an agreement not to make financial claims on each other. Upon their marriage, Mrs. Auden returned to the Netherlands, and husband and wife remained good though distant friends. Mr. Auden dedicated a poem to her:

Since the external disorder, and extravagant lies, The baroque frontiers, the surrealist politics; What can truth treasure, or heart bless, But a narrow strictness?

Mrs. Auden died in 1969. Mr. Auden protested that a writer's private life is, or should be, of no concern to anybody except himself, his family and his friends. But he wrote himself large in his poems, examining places where he lived, beliefs he cherished, friends he appreciated and the future he feared. After his early enthusiasm for Freud and Marx he turned to religion and to a concern for freedom of the will.

He never lost his pleasure in humor or his willingness to try his hand at new delights. He became a renowned librettist, beginning with Benjamin Britten's "Paul Bunyan." In collaboration with Mr. Kallman he wrote the words for Igor Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress."

Wide-Ranging Writer

As Mr. Isherwood explained: "You could say to him: 'Please write me a double ballade on the virtues of a certain brand of

toothpaste, which also contains at least 10 anagrams on the names of well-known politicians, and of which the refrain is as follows...' Within 24 hours, your ballade would be ready—and it would be good."

Mr. Auden supported himself in America by his poetry and by lecturing and reading his poetry at colleges. He became an excellent living, and who wrote prolifically. His reviews appeared in the New Yorker and in the New York Review of Books, and it was always hard to predict what subject would catch his fancy and spur his praise. He wrote as engagingly to praise a volume dealing with migraine as to commend another that dealt with a 19th-century English novelist.

From 1956 to 1961, he was professor of poetry at Oxford, and his lectures on fulfillment of his position were at once rambling and aphoristic. Mr. Auden boasted that this purpose in life was to defend the English language against assaults, and in Austria as well as in Oxford he steered his aim with the unabridged Oxford English Dictionary. He delighted in obscure words used exactly. This made his poetry occasionally trying for those who lacked his lexical aids, but he also knew when to leave well enough alone and speak poet-to-man.

Mr. Auden was a Stakhanovite of literature, moving constantly

from the longhand of a new poem to the typewriter for a new review. He could not understand what he called the besetting vice of the English—idleness.

"Stature in Diversity"

"The wish to make something, always perhaps the greatest conscious preoccupation of the artist himself, is a constant, independent of time," he wrote.

Marianne Moore, the poet, called Mr. Auden's prose and verse "stature in diversity," and the critic Edmund Wilson called him "a great English poet who is also—in the not mondain sense—one of the great Englishmen of the world."

Though he never liked the unadorned confessional—in religion he much preferred dead languages to living ones—Mr. Auden came in his last years to speak openly of his homosexuality and suggested that his own acceptance of his state had given him an easier time on a restless earth.

"In a world of prayer," he wrote, "we are all equal in the sense that each of us is a unique person, with a unique perspective on the world, a member of a class of one."

Mr. Auden had worked hard to emancipate himself from earlier models, and the voice that issued from his seared and craggy face was like no other on earth. It could sing lyrically and it could speak plain. Mr. Auden delivered his lines from a perspective unmatched, a member of a class of one.

An Appreciation

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT).—He could be extremely amusing even when he was being most propagandistic—Delmore Schwartz once spoke of one aspect of W. H. Auden's early poetry as being the work of "the Noel Coward of literary Marxism"—and he was at all times a didactic poet, instructing his readers in the etiquette of intelligence.

Though he was deeply influenced by psychoanalysis, his poetry never allowed the deeper sexual passions to agitate or influence the detachment of his style. He called ours the "Age of Anxiety" yet his poems often left an impression that the ills of the age might be cured if only we observed a higher standard of civility and a more rigorous use of language.

"Pray For Me"

In one of his finest poems, "At the Grave of Henry James," Mr. Auden wrote: All will be judged, Master of nuance and scruple, Pray for me and for all writers living or dead: Because there are many whose works

Are in better taste than their lives: because there is no end To the vanity of our calling: make intercession For the treason of all clerks.

Mr. Auden, too, is certain to be judged a "master of nuance and scruple," one of the truly virtuous practitioners of English verse. Will he also be judged a great poet for the ages? There is at least some reason to doubt it. The poet of civilization is rarely a poet who touches the heart. He instructs us—often magnificently. He amuses us—with tremendous intelligence. He warns and discriminates and offers affectionate sermons. But beyond the generalizations and classifications in his verse, there was a world of emotion that eluded his civilized meters.

Virtually from the publication of his first book of poems in 1930, Mr. Auden was regarded—first by other young poets in England, then by the literary public of the English-speaking world—as the most important poet of his generation. At his death, he was universally considered one of the pre-eminent masters of modern English verse, and posterity is unlikely to challenge that judgment. He was not, however, the kind of poet we tend to think of as characteristically modern.

There was nothing shocking or outrageous in the content of his verse, and no suggestion of experimental high jinks in its form. He had a positive horror of exploiting or even revealing the details of his private life in his poetry and a comparable distaste

for relaxing the traditional disciplines of English versification.

Changed Style

His style changed, of course, but without venturing into the symbolist, confessional or hermetic modes that have otherwise dominated so much of modern poetry. The intense, elliptical compression of Mr. Auden's early poems, which brought him a reputation for being "difficult," gave way to a more ruminative idiom in his later writings. The assertive modernist syntax of the 1930s was abandoned for the more speculative poetic discourse that, in his middle and late periods, permitted the poet to speak with clarity and wit on the fate of civilization itself.

For Mr. Auden was, above all, the poet of civilization rather than of the private self. His voice was the voice of cultivated intelligence—erudite, amused, paradoxical and deeply concerned with matters of faith, manners, politics and civility. He was, in this sense, primarily a social poet even in those poems, which he came increasingly to write in his later years, addressed to his closest friends. He wrote poems about his own household, about the cities in which he lived, the writers he admired, the meals he enjoyed and the general corruption of culture, but always with an eye to their general rather than to their personal significance.

Mr. Auden's poetry thus represents, in some respects, a reaction against the syntactical and subjective liberties of modern verse, including his own early poems, which in later years he diligently revised and in some cases suppressed. And just as he came to reject his own early style, he likewise repudiated the political ideology that informed that style—a mixture of Marxism and rebelliousness that influenced an entire generation of English poets.

Getty Grandson

Missing 84 Days

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP).—J. Paul Getty 3d, 16, the grandson of the American oil multi-millionaire, was still missing today, 84 days after his disappearance. His mother said she hoped he was in the hands of "professional" kidnappers and she called for renewed negotiations on a ransom.

"If they are professional people we can hope to work out an understanding on the financial side of the problem," Gail Harris, the former American actress and divorced wife of Paul Getty 2d, said. "Amateurs may make it terribly confused."

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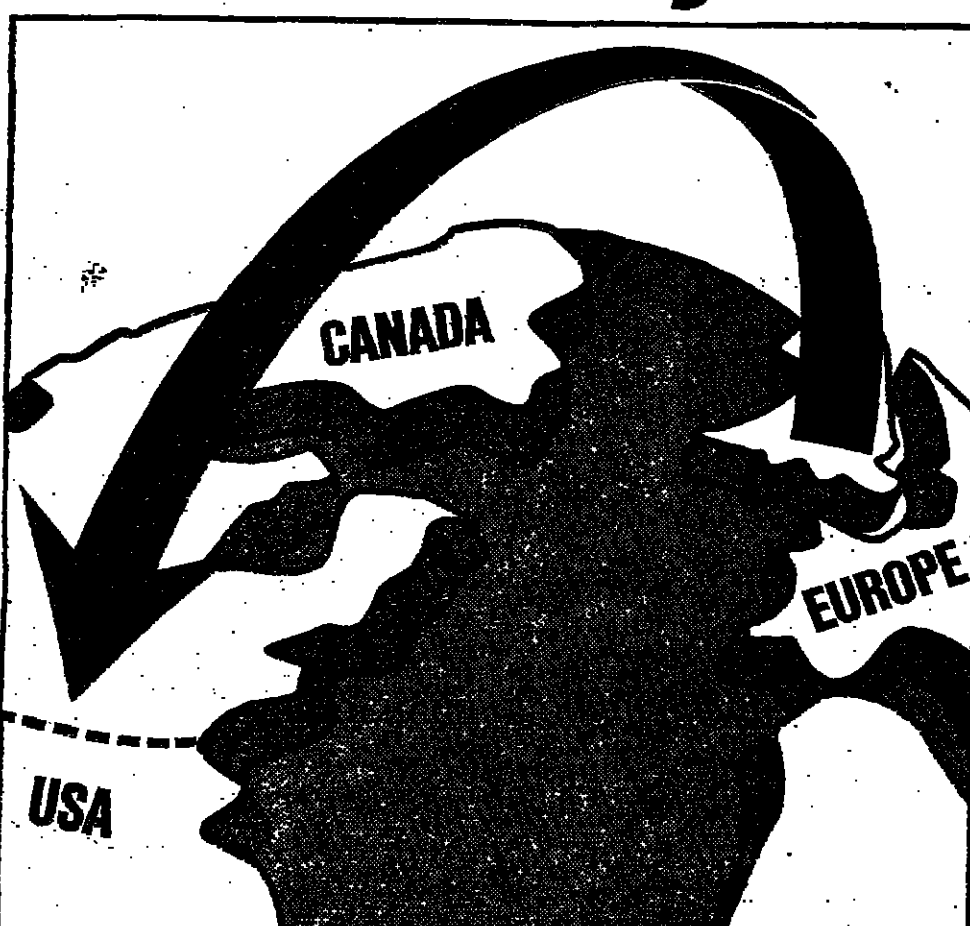
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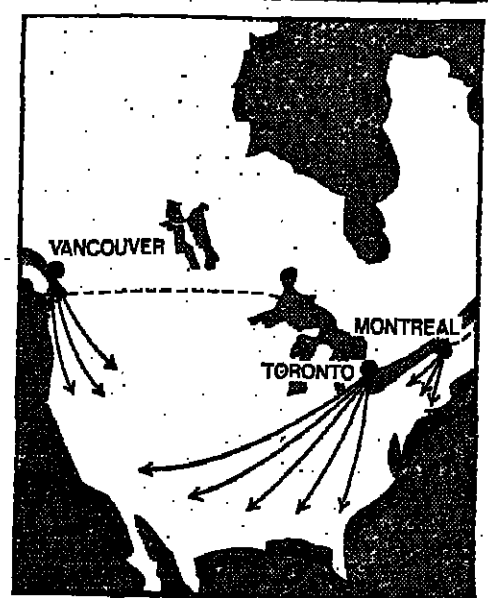
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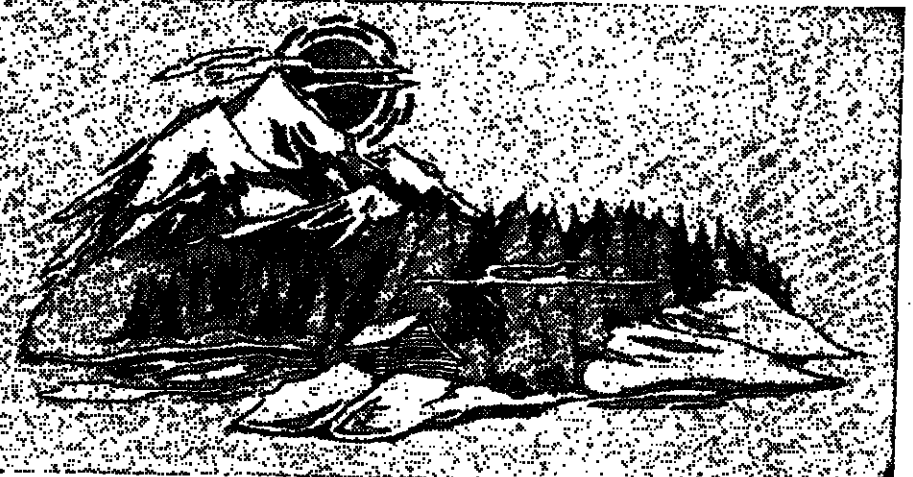
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Making Terror Relevant

When the Austrian government announced that it would close transit facilities for Soviet Jews on their way to Israel as ransom for the four hostages held by Arab terrorists, it committed a sin against the international community.

It does not really matter whether one believes that the prior Austrian arrangements were a humanitarian contribution to the survival of Jewish culture and religion, or whether one agrees with many Arabs that they were part of a superpower plot to strengthen Israel at the expense of the Palestinians. It does not even make much difference if the Austrian surrender was merely a gesture, to be side-stepped by the free flow of individual Jews which the Austrians say is not to be interfered with—or tacitly ignored altogether in practice.

The chief point is that the Austrian government, in response to an act which violates its own laws as well as international law, has made a political concession to terror. There have been other instances of compromises with terrorists in the name of humanity or the interests of local opinion which have delayed the growth of world opinion against terror as a weapon for any cause. But the Austrians have suddenly made terror politically relevant, and given it a dignity it does not deserve.

The practical argument against terrorism is that it is neither responsible to nor neces-

sarily representative of any significant constituency. It can be the work of a tiny minority, whose aims may be idealistic or venal, but in any case seeks to circumvent or contravene the existing machinery of society and which uses crime as a means to its ends.

This irrelevance of terror, in any rational terms, to the major political and social problems of the world, was becoming increasingly accepted internationally. The fact that the so-called Eagles of the Palestine Revolution found it so difficult to secure a perch in Arab lands and were allegedly only accepted by Libya "for humanitarian reasons" indicates that such episodes as the hijacking of the train at the Austrian border had been recognized as a political embarrassment and a public nuisance even in countries which sympathized with the goals of the terrorists.

To that broadening mood the Austrian act constitutes a serious setback. Terror will be encouraged, whether it involves Palestine, Northern Ireland or the ITT, and that means increasing danger to the lives and liberties of persons and institutions far removed from the focus of the problems that give rise to terror: increasing interference with the work and traffic of the world. Austria, since World War II, has won respect for the word "neutrality," since it has sustained its neutral status with moral courage. But now?

Troop Compromise

After a bewildering display of indecision, the Senate finally hammered out a reasonable interim position last week between the contradictory pressures affecting the U.S. military presence overseas. It put on record an impressive show of support for cutting back a bloated military establishment, but wisely backed away from specific cuts in European troop strength which would have weakened American negotiators just as they began delicate talks with the Soviet Union.

To a large extent the so-called Humphrey-Cranston amendment, which was adopted Thursday, merely gave the senatorial imprimatur to reductions the administration was already considering. Its sponsors made it clear that the 110,000 troops they propose to bring home by the end of 1975 could be withdrawn entirely from bases in the Pacific, where the United States now maintains a force level of about 227,000. American contingents in Europe, assigned to NATO, which will be the subject of talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) opening next month, would not necessarily be affected by the Senate's action even in the unlikely case that the amendment passes all legislative hurdles and becomes law.

The effect of the Senate's vote was to serve notice—on the administration and on the NATO allies—that the huge defense burdens shouldered by the United States cannot be carried indefinitely, or even for many more years, without significant increases in the support contributions from prosperous Western Europe. Even senators

who can be considered military hardliners now seem unwilling to accept without challenge the stated defense demands the Western alliance is making of the United States.

Part of the steam built up behind the moves toward military withdrawal came from a long-standing fear in the Congress and elsewhere that the administration would use delaying tactics in the forthcoming troop-reduction talks, setting them up as a pretext for trying to fight off any European cutbacks for years to come on the theory that it would be folly to give away unilaterally what could be used as a bargaining chip.

But at least for the immediate future, the argument against the Mansfield amendment for drastic unilateral reduction in European force levels surely makes sense. This foolish measure actually passed the Senate last week, only to be rescinded in another vote a few hours later. Demands for a specific cut in European troop strength virtually on the eve of long-awaited negotiations would have been interpreted by friends and adversaries alike as a signal of American lack of interest in preservation of a credible presence in Europe.

But that argument will have less validity next year or the next, by which time the Congress will be better able to judge, on the basis of the MBFR talks, whether a genuine effort is under way by both the Soviet Union and the United States to phase down their respective European garrisons in an orderly and balanced fashion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soyuz-12 in Space

The Soviet Union's first manned space flight in more than two years has been successfully completed. There is no comparison, of course, between the 59 1/2-day trip of the three American Skylab-2 astronauts and the two-day voyage of Soyuz-12 with its two-man crew; the near coincidence in timing was purely accidental. The purpose of the Soyuz-12 flight was not primarily to set new records. Its main goal was to test the latest improved version of the Soyuz spacecraft. The improvements were required by the deficiencies of the earlier Soyuz vehicle,

deficiencies that caused the tragedy of June, 1971, when the three Soyuz-11 astronauts died during re-entry.

Americans as well as Soviet citizens have reason to rejoice that the Soyuz-12 mission was successful. In 1975 present plans call for the historic docking of a Soviet Soyuz craft with a U.S. Apollo vehicle. Thus Soviet and American astronauts must want each other's space ships to be as safe as possible. And beyond the docking experiment in 1975 lies the prospect of a future, fully integrated Soviet-American joint space program.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Terrorists in Austria

It is astonishing that a reputable government like Austria's should allow itself to be dictated to by a couple of gunmen in a matter of such profound importance as the transit of Soviet Jews to Israel. Faced with the appalling choice, it would surely have been better to risk the loss of four innocent lives than to surrender on such a major matter to this relatively small-scale blackmail.

Chancellor Kreisky's deal not only disgraces his country; it will also, inevitably, encourage similar acts of violence in other parts of the world . . . the Austrian decision

should be revoked without delay. There are obvious difficulties and risks in going back on the agreement, but there can be no moral obligation to stand by an undertaking that was obtained by putting a gun at the heads of four innocent people.

Dr. Kreisky has proved himself an outstanding chancellor, but even if it would require his resignation to rescind the pledge he gave to the gunmen, this would be a much smaller price to pay than fastening on his country the guilt of a gratuitous act of cowardice that the world will not easily forget.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

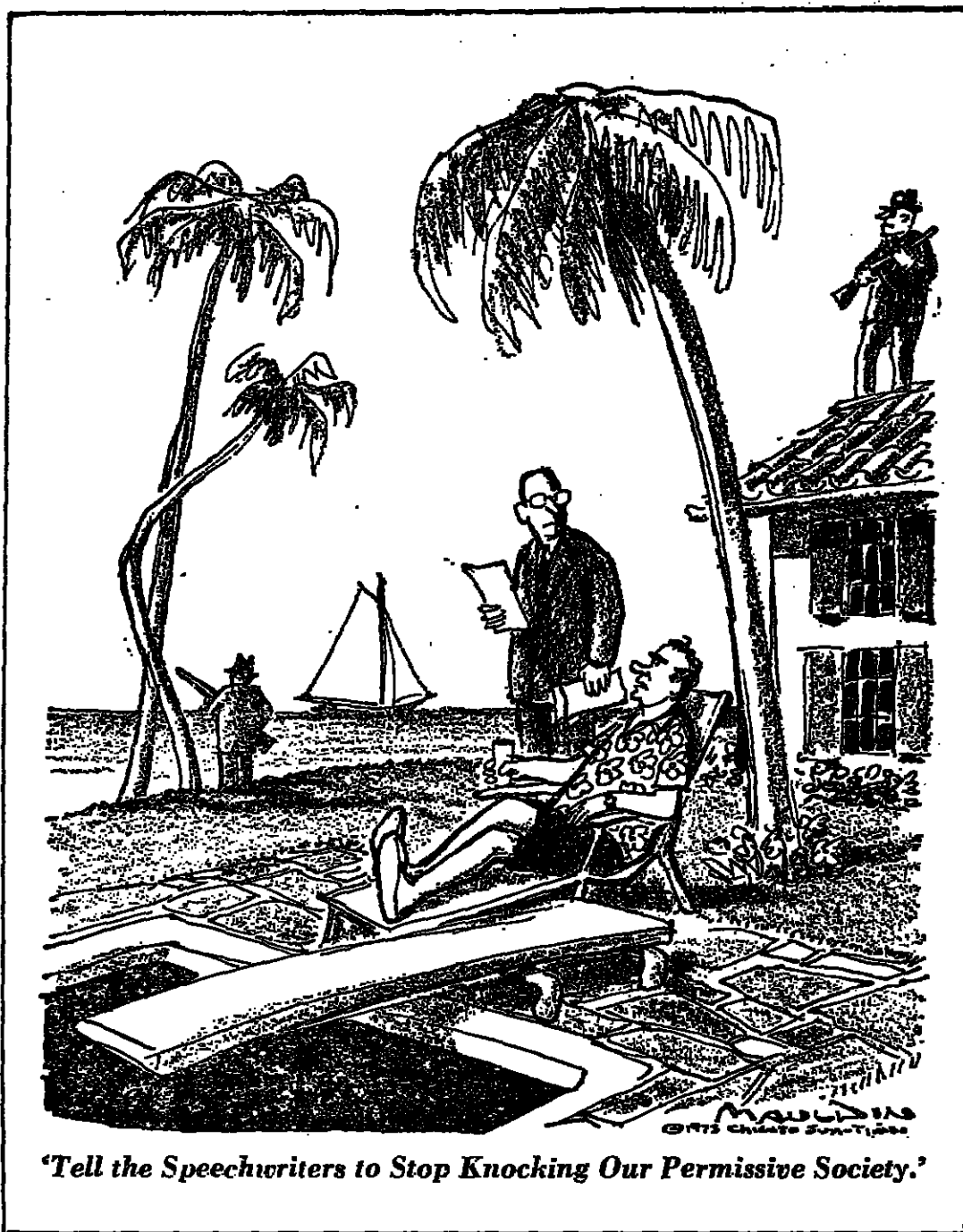
October 1, 1898

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President McKinley is quoted by a congressman who saw him yesterday as admitting that the scope of the instructions to the American members of the Paris peace commission contemplates the American ownership of the entire group of the Philippine Islands and not just the island of Luzon. This rumored position seems to be becoming, or about to become, the official American position.

Fifty Years Ago

October 1, 1923

NEW YORK—The New York Giants, under manager John J. McGraw, have clinched the National League pennant and, one week from today, the World Series will open in Yankee Stadium. This is the 11th time that the Giants have won the pennant and eight of those times "the little Napoleon" has been at the helm. It is also the third consecutive year that New York fans will see the Giants and Yankees battle it out.



The Years Against the Hours

By James Reston

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. —Closing the house for the winter on this island is usually a melancholy business. Somehow you're always leaving just when things get tidy and calm in the house, and the sea is still warm and sparkling, and the trees and shrubs turn serene and scarlet for the autumn dance.

But there are consolations. Old houses in this part of the country are all alike. The floors are usually bare and a little sandy, the furniture comfortably shabby and the walls lined with old books deposited by the tides of past generations, past owners and tenants.

Somewhere they have a reassuring message this year, for amid all the present cries and warnings of famine and pollution, these old books seem to be telling us of genuine calamities that somehow were overcome, of impending disasters that never happened, of amiable and even evil secondaries, now all forgotten.

Looking out across the Ping-Pong table, the bicycles, the tool bench and the washer and dryer in the big schoolroom of our house, I see books on the battle of Britain, El-Alamein, Stalingrad and the Ardennes. There is a whole shelf of old congressional directories, full of the names and deeds of old senators and representatives and secretaries of state, not more than footnotes in the history of the republic.

Coming Disaster

There are scare books galore: on the "monolithic" Communist world, dancing in unison to the music of Moscow. "Red Spies in the UN," by Pierre J. Hux, Nelson Rockefeller on the need for federation in the Atlantic and air raid shelters in every American city to protect us from the coming disaster. And terrible predictions about what the machine was going to do to modern man.

Books on free enterprise as the hope or terror of the world; on the planned economy and Henry Wallace and the need to restrict production; books on sex—what books!—proving anything and everything imaginable from the sexual liberation to the sexual

slavery or tyranny of the human mind and body.

"Control" seems to have been the big subject in the New Deal days, as in Teddy Roosevelt's days—down with the robber barons and the money changers! Then "growth" was a big seller. America invented "growth" but the theme then was that the Communists could control and organize everything and we had it from Nikita Khrushchev that the "Socialist horse is full of energy," while capitalism was "worn out and limping on both legs." Now they are bargaining for the advanced technology and grain of America.

Popular Theme

Even Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was telling us in 1968 that "rapid Soviet economic progress poses the most serious peacetime challenge the United States has ever faced." A headline in The New York Times then defined the popular theme: "Tortoise and Hare—Slow Pace of U.S. Economic Growth Suggests Soviet May Win Race."

Well, maybe both the real and the imagined calamities were overcome or avoided because people got so excited about them, and the point of this house-closing is not that the pollution crisis, the energy crisis, the dollar crisis and the Nixon-Agnew crises are not substantial. On this island, Polynesian drowned a couple of years ago.

Yet the books on the shelves behind the washer and dryer in this cold house tell us something. The fevers of the present are not necessarily fatal. Emerson, who came from these parts, believed there was a law of compensation in life, that things leveled out if the facts were made clear, that corruption would be corrected by disclosure and debate and that America was something more than the sum of its problems and politicians.

The old boy undoubtedly had a point, and it may be that he is being confirmed by present events. After all, Nixon and Agnew, Kennedy and Connally, are not America. They will probably find their places among the footnotes of history, too, but

the life of the nation will go on. Meanwhile, the practical work has to be done. The water has to be shut off against the coming winter. The shingles from the burned roof of the Vineyard Gazette have to be stored in the basement for kindling, and the old quotes and rags and tatters in the desk have to be sorted out.

In the process, a few favorite quotes in the right-hand drawer seem relevant.

"The lesson of life is to believe what the years and centuries say against the hours," Emerson said. And Thomas Carlyle had a more personal point: "Make yourself an honest man," he said, "and then you may be sure that there is one less rascal in the world."

Transideological Burdens

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG—Despite visible improvement in political relations and growing trade between West and East, there is obviously no belief in the Communist world that this detoken ideological convergence and a narrowing of the philosophical gap.

Indeed, that ebullient tourist Leonid Brezhnev told Pravda only last year: "We must be prepared for this struggle to be intensified and become an even sharper form of the confrontation between the systems" [Communism and capitalism].

Nevertheless, a wholly unexpected and disagreeable kind of convergence is forcing itself pragmatically on both—with the West, not by choice, in the lead and with the East perceptibly catching up. This convergence comes from the unsought sharing of some of this generation's least wanted problems, which have a habit of transcending ideology. These include existing or looming difficulties with energy, environment and money.

Energy Shortage

It is expected that within seven years the Soviet Union and its East European allies will be confronted with an energy shortage. This is unlikely to be nearly so critical as those predicted by them for the United States, Japan and Western Europe. Yet its almost certain arrival contradicts Moscow's pretensions of even a year or two ago.

By 1980, statistical evidence forecasts that crude oil and natural gas consumption in the Communist lands (equivalent to the United States plus the European Common Market) will far exceed the area's production capacity.

It is calculated that by then the Communist bloc will have to import almost 175 million tons of crude oil annually, primarily from the Middle East and Africa. Similar imports of natural gas are estimated by a Hungarian expert at up to 120 billion cubic meters a year.

The Soviet Union gradually reduced its own long-range energy production goals during the 1960s and even then failed to meet these lower targets. One consequence is apparent determination to develop greater access to Middle East supplies to satisfy Communist internal market.

From Frying Pan Into Fire A State of Siege

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON —The President's famous Watergate counterattack has turned into a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire. Now two explosive affairs—the Agnew case and the issue of the White House tapes—are working potentially against his standing and authority.

Since both cases are in the courts, the President's control is incomplete. His favorite avenue of escape, the foreign policy avenue, is closed off. For what is shaping up is a state of political siege apt to last for months.

In the case of Mr. Agnew, the President is now paying the price of a game plan that went awry. The White House idea was a quick resignation followed by the appointment of a new Vice-President able to relaunch the administration. John Connally was already warning up for the job.

But the Justice Department, under Attorney General Elliot Richardson, refused to make with the Vice-President any deal which involved abandoning the prosecution. Mr. Agnew, faced with the certainty of prosecution, refused to resign.

Dark Impression

Now the case goes to the courts where the President faces a variety of unpleasant possibilities. Perhaps the Vice-President will be indicted and brought to trial. If so, the Justice Department will spend on the record evidence that can only deepen the dark impression left by Watergate. That is the impression of a President who has been indicted for his administration men of poor calibre and low standards.

Maybe the Vice-President will carry through the courts the contention that the Constitution requires that he be impeached before being indicted. If so, there will be still further deepening of the Watergate impression of an administration that sees itself as outside the ordinary course of the law.

Moreover, everybody in town, including the Vice-President who is now airing his feelings to the press, knows that the White House is now in a state of siege. The President is under more pressure than ever, and with fewer means of counterattack or escape at his command. The going ahead promises to be very tough, and no one can be confident of the outcome.

Moderates Move

Right-wingers inside the Republican party have long been complaining about President Nixon's treatment of their ideological friends, the Vice-President. Now moderate Republicans, critical of the White House, are seeking on the Vice-President as a symbol for grievances. Hence, his luncheon with Mark Hatfield of Oregon, and nine other pro-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Transideological Burdens

By C. L. Sulzberger

Fuel shortages have hitherto not troubled industrialization plans in the Communist area, whose economy has been at a generally lower stage of development than those of America, Europe and Japan. Thus, for example, the Soviet planned economy privately owned automobiles in the Soviet Union is 15 million as compared with a U.S. inventory of 85 million. Combined with much lower population density, this has lessened the environmental threat.

Nevertheless, while the air above the huge Communist empire is more pure than in Japan or the West, Soviet engineering has taken colossal gambles with the natural water balance by diverting the courses of great Siberian rivers. Moreover, inadequately treated sewage and industrial effluents have poisoned vast riparian systems, above all those leading into the Caspian Sea. Lakes and streams are being polluted by agricultural chemicals.

The Soviet planned economy seeks to fight back before the danger becomes too great. Moscow is removing from its city limits some 200 dirtying enterprises. The national press no longer boasts that "our state would never permit such a thing" as air pollution.

Most curious of all transideological developments is the spread of capitalism's monetary crisis into the Marxist world, which has carefully eschewed any relationship to a gold exchange standard, convertibility, or linkage to international bodies such as the International Monetary Fund.

One wonders if Moscow, as it deliberately expands trade with the West, will be more eager to participate in global currency discussions.

Monetary Reform

L. Faluvegi, Hungarian Minister of Finance, urged this year that the Comecon monetary system be more efficiently integrated in order to work out "a common currency, a currency which would play the role of a realistic rate of exchange." He would like this to be closely tied in "with the other monetary systems of the world."

The Hungarian, whose country has been given the short end of the Soviet commercial stick, says: "The clearings made in transferable rubles bear every sign of being truly multilateral, but the multilateral clearings of surpluses and deficits still only account for a small portion of the trade among Comecon countries. One of the main reasons for this is the fact that the common currency still does not play the role of a realistic rate of exchange."

Much as Soviet orthodoxy wishes to dismiss the heretical threat of ideological convergence with other systems, the inescapable problems of a planet grown too small for its inhabitants are imposing upon them a problem-sharing that ignores preferred differences in administrative and governing methods. Such convergence may be inescapable.

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Domestic Bonds					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net									
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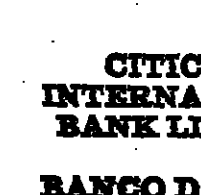
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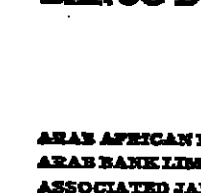
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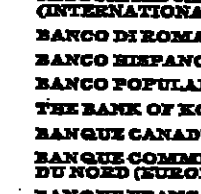
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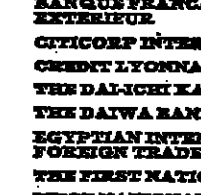
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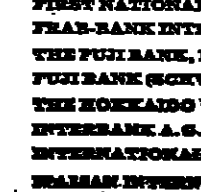
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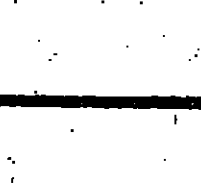
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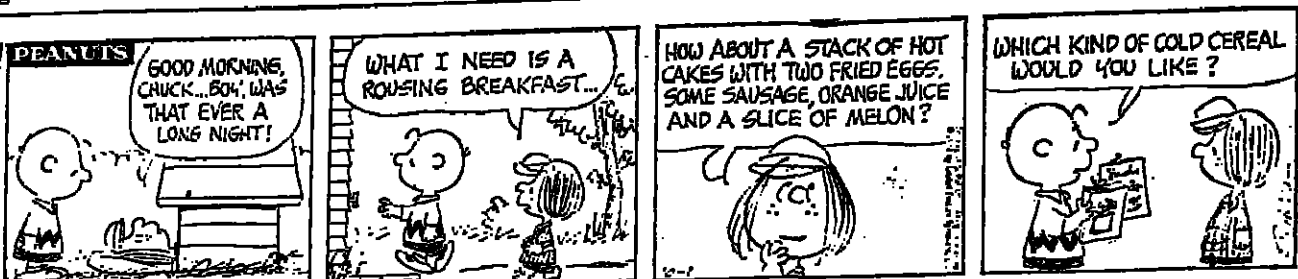
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B.C.



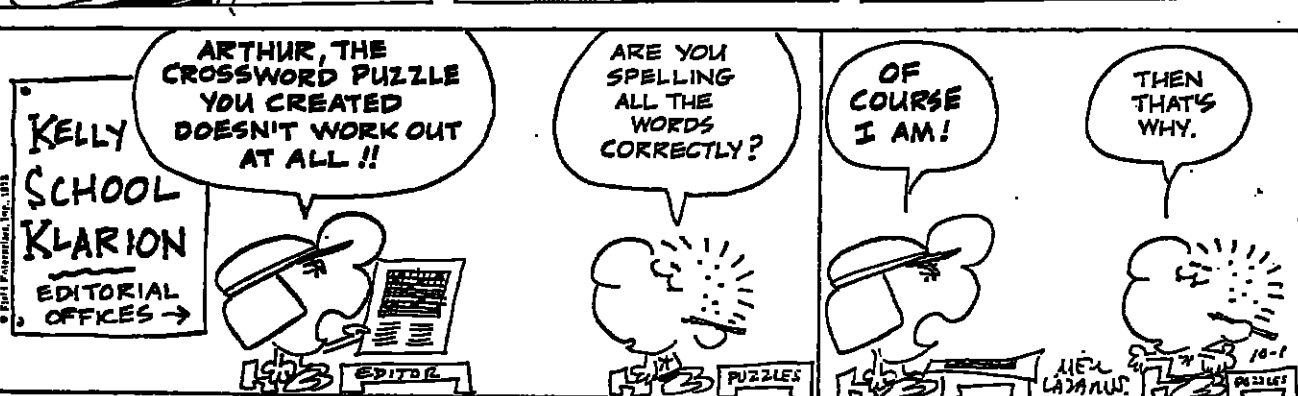
L.I.L. ABNER



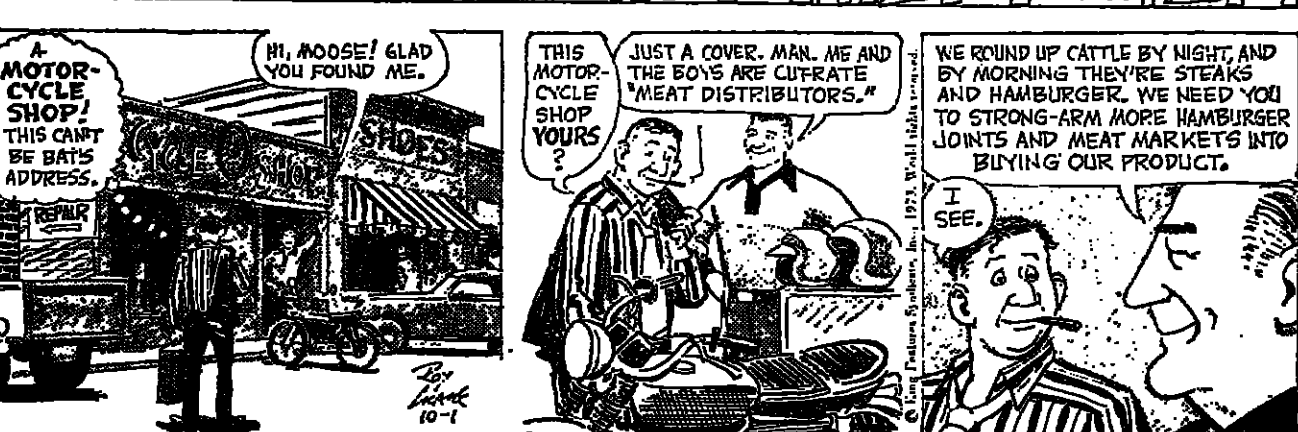
BEETLE BAILEY



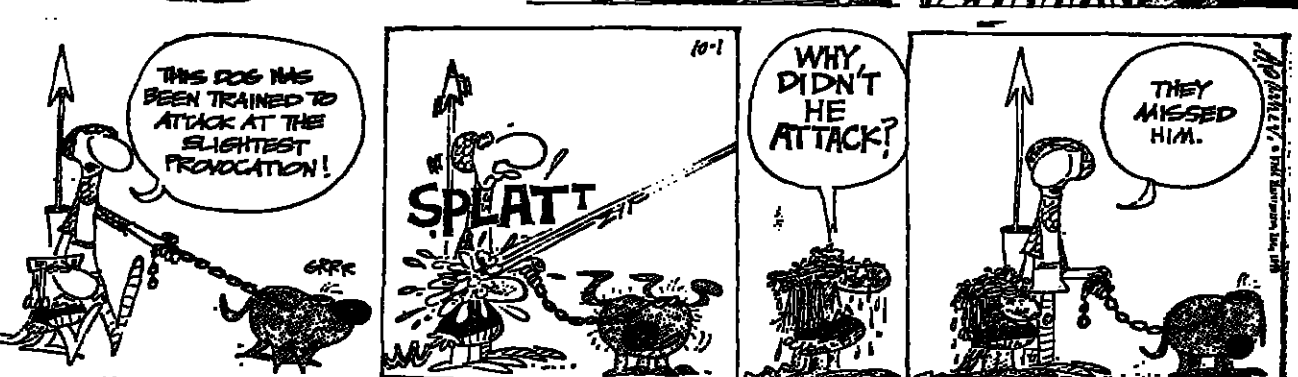
MISS PEACH



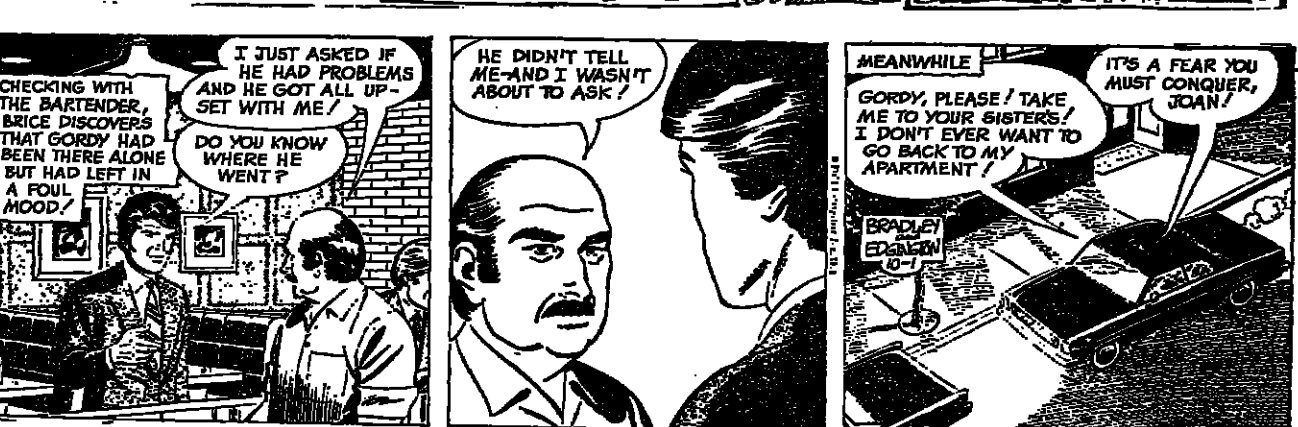
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

There are no fans as fickle as those who follow chess. Although they know full well that no one wins all the time, they seem to expect just that from their heroes.

For a winner, their adulation is boundless—surely their man is destined for the world championship. He cannot escape from the tournament hall without affixing his autograph to myriad pieces of equipment—roll-up chess boards, pocket sets—even volumes of his rival's games when "nothing else" is offered.

(Of course, there is a commercial motive operating at times. When the same starved cherub collects his 20th autograph, it's a fair assumption that he is moonlighting in tournament mementos.)

But lose a game and nobody knows you. The fans are off celebrating the new hero—they have withdrawn their title aspirations on your behalf. Your colleagues respect your downfall—from a distance—or else commiserate with crocodile tears.

The whole situation is magnified in the case of an upset. When Andrew Karklins, a bright newcomer to United States Championship play, defeated Larry Evans, a 3-time titleholder, the tournament now being played in El Paso, it was a glorious windfall for his fans. But how will Karklins feel when he discovers that his success in the game has led them to expect nothing less than the championship for him?

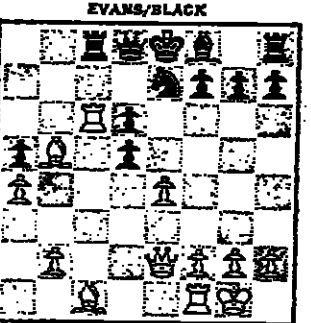
Played for a Sucker

Evans's aggressive thrust, 5... P-Q4, could only have been a risk calculated on Karklins's comparative lack of experience. However, Karklins jumped on the loosening of the Black queenside by means of the sharp 10... P-Q4, and thus having enticed 10... P-N5, mounted strong pressure by 11 N-Q5, putting great obstacles in the way of Evans's development.

Perhaps Evans should have tried to anticipate 11 N-Q5 by 9... N-K2, although Karklins could still have kept up the pressure with 10 B-N5.

The necessary defense of

EVANS/BLACK



Position after 16 RxB

the QNP, 11... P-Q4, weakened Evans's QN4 square, permitting 12 B-QN5, which could not be answered by 12... BxP? because of 13 QxPch, Q-Q2; 14 Q-Qch, KxQ; 15 N-N6ch, winning a rook.

Against Karklins's incisive 13 P-QB3, Evans feared that 13... N-K2; 14 N-N5; 15 PxP, PxP; 16 B-Q2 would lead to the loss of the QNP (16... P-Q4; 17 QR-B1). Still, his 13... P-Q4 allowed Karklins to bring a rook powerfully into the attack with 14 R-R3!

There was nothing to do about the cluster of pins after Karklins's 15 RxB, which set up his smashing 16 RxB! Evans had to play 17... RxB, walking into the lethal discovered check.

18: P-Pch, which Karklins had been looking for since move 11 (!), because 17... K-K2; 18 P-Pch, K-B3; 19 Q-B3ch, K-N3; 20 Q-N4ch, K-B3; 21 Q-N5 mates.

The resulting end game was hopeless for Evans, who was forced to resign after Karklins's 27 R-N4, B-B6; 29 R-N8 is unthinkable.

White	Black	White	Black
Karklins	Evans	Karklins	Evans
1 P-K4	P-Q4	10 P-Q4	P-N5
2 N-KB3	P-QB3	11 N-Q5	P-QR4
3 N-B3	P-K3	12 B-QN5	R-B1
4 P-Q4	PxP	13 P-Q4	P-P
5 NxP	P-QN4	14 R-R3	N-K2
6 B-Q3	B-N2	15 RxB	PxP
7 Q-O	N-QB3	16 RxB	NxR
8 N-N5	NxR3	17 Bxch	RxB
9 Q-K2	P-Q3	18 P-Pch	B-K2
		19 P-R	B-Q2
		20 B-Q2	B-B3
		21 Q-N5	Q-R1
		22 B-B1	R-B1
		23 Q-B3	B-Q8
		24 QxQ	RxQ
		25 P-B7	R-QB1
		26 RxB	K-B1
		27 R-B4	Resigns

BOOKS

LETTERS TO FELICE

By Franz Kafka, Edited by Erich Heller and Jürgen Born. Translated by James Stern and Elisabeth Duckworth. 592 pp. Schocken. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

UNDER most circumstances, the story behind this volume of letters would seem ordinary enough. On an August evening in 1912, in the Austro-Hungarian city of Prague, a dreamy young middle-class Jew who earned his living at the time as a minor official in an insurance firm, paid a call to the home of a friend with whom he shared a passionate interest in literature. There, at that evening, he met another visitor, an attractive, if conventional young woman from Berlin named Felice Bauer. Before the evening was over, the young man had fallen deeply in love with Felice. Almost at once, he began to write to her, once, twice, three times a day, long letters full of confessions of love, demands for photographs and personal details, and hopes for a future together. And the young woman wrote back, reciprocating the young man's feelings.

But alas, after this promising start, the relationship was to come to nothing. Twice the couple became engaged, and twice the engagement was broken off. For the young insurance official with the interest in literature proved a little too dreamy and obsessed with writing—or rather too oppressed by the fearful image of his father, sage observers would later conclude. And so after five years of hopes and disappointments, the correspondence ended and the two young people went their separate ways, she to marry someone else and emigrate to America, he to pursue his interest in literature and die of tuberculosis at the age of 40.

An ordinary if poignant story, one would say—a bourgeois tragedy that unfolded in the fading light of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, where it was virtually fashionable for young men to die of their Oedipus complexes. Except that in this case, the neurotic young man happens to have been Franz Kafka, whose pursuit of literature was to give us some of the most profound and prophetic fiction of the first half of the 20th century. In this case, the letters written to the conventional young woman happen to be the emotional status reports that fueled Kafka's greatest metaphors of human entrapment ("The Metamorphosis," "In the Penal Colony," "The Trial," and "The Castle"). And so the publication of Kafka's "Letters to Felice" is not only of interest to scholars, but also an event of

major literary significance to all readers of modern fiction. Or so, at least, goes the challenging argument of the volume's Introductory Essay, "Kafka's True Will," in which coeditor Erich Heller, a professor of German at Northwestern University, anatomizes Kafka's indecisiveness and tries to show that while it may have paralyzed his will to marry and even undermined his confidence in his writings, it was also the secret of his extraordinary achievements as an artist. It will not do to understand these letters, two easily simply "cry 'impotence'" upon reading, in the letter of July 10, 1913, that the obstacle to their marriage was Kafka's "dread of the union even with the most beloved woman." For, Heller argues, it was his anxiety as if it were "a command from heaven" that kept him from Felice, not neurotic, but the monastic calling of literature. And so one must read these letters not as the sorrows of Oedipus, but as the love poems of an 11th-century Minnesinger—that desired no consummation but meant the faithful hope of transcendence yet not unreal bliss. So at least goes Prof. Heller's argument.

And yet I wondered as I read these letters, I wondered why I found them so inhumanly and cooperating; why the passages in which Kafka discusses his writing, his dreams, his little life, his far and far away, his I could never shake off the feeling that despite the unworldly, the oddity and humor with which Kafka cries out in his despair, when all is said and done, these letters tell nothing more than the old, old story of the young man caught between genuine desire and fear of the consequences of fulfilling that desire. In short, I never stopped wondering if I wasn't simply reading that rather ordinary story I described above.

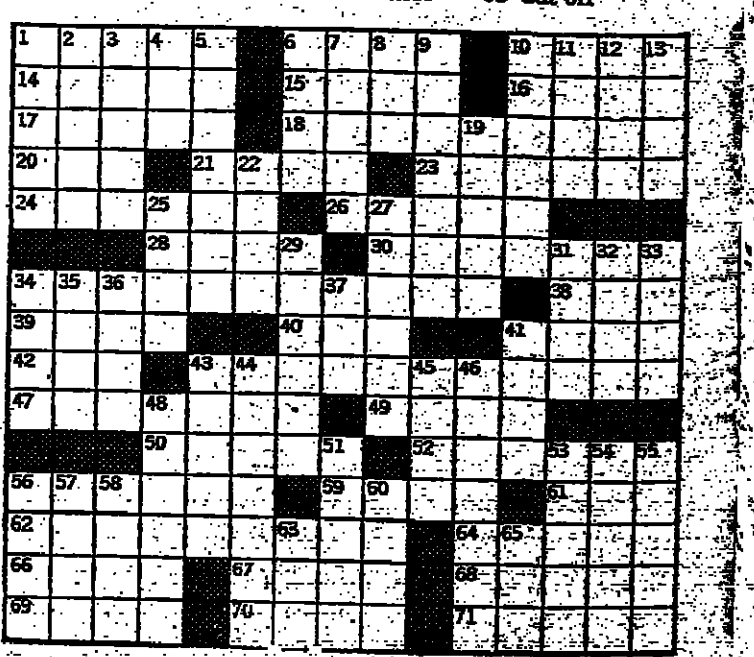
Yes, it does seem like a reductive, and mean-spirited way to view a writer whose art is undeniably so much more than a set of neurotic code-signals. One would prefer to see it Prof. Heller's way. All the same, one is forced by a reading of these letters to challenge his claims. The prerequisite for "reading" art is not necessarily to be direct summation from his. Apparently, some transcendence artists must pass through his needle's eye of neurosis to reach their particular destinies. Clearly, this was the case with Kafka. "Letters to Felice" is merely the record of that passage and a dull, exasperating, pitiful, obsessive record of it. His great fiction—perhaps inspired by his neurosis, but meaning so much more than the sum of them—lay above and beyond his experiences with Felice.

Mr. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

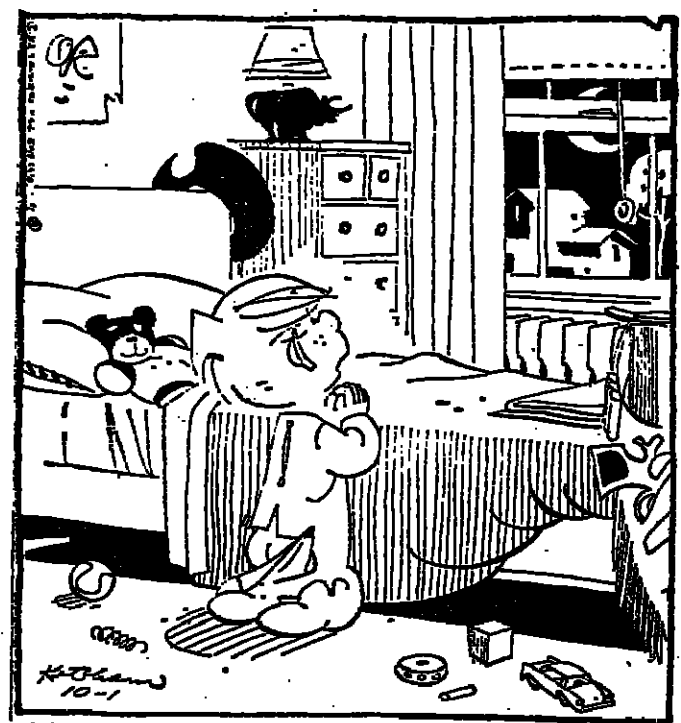
CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Writer's mark
 - 6 Painter's concern
 - 10 Roman friends
 - 15 French river
 - 16 Book-jacket blurb
 - 17 Wicked city
 - 18 Wily scheme
 - 20 Before
 - 21 — on balls
 - 23 quant
 - 24 Of the skin
 - 26 Sea foam
 - 28 Woos
 - 30 Cork's place
 - 34 Hackneyed
 - 38 "That's my —"
 - 39 Retired nook
 - 40 Good name, for short
 - 41 Diner's offering
 - 42 Suffice it
 - 43 Script or strict
 - 47 Crowd-pleaser
 - 49 In good order
 - 50 Vanity
 - 52 Used a certain well
- DOWN**
- 1 Surveyed the joint
 - 2 Love it
 - 3 Purple Sage figure
 - 4 Habitat: Prefix
 - 5 Pastry shell
 - 6 Mix the salad
 - 7 Solemn events
 - 8 Medit. country
 - 9 Use a yardstick
 - 10 Activity for a retiree
 - 11 Symbol of treachery
 - 12 In any way
 - 13 Paper size
 - 19 Under control
 - 22 Closely related Prefix
 - 25 Bog
 - 27 Apple
 - 28 Leave bequest
 - 31 Western canyon
 - 32 Monte Carlo color
 - 33 Couple
 - 34 Porgy
 - 35 Rushed headlong
 - 36 Sleazy
 - 37 Type
 - 41 Statutes
 - 43 Wicked guess of Thebes
 - 44 Revel noisily
 - 45 TV offering
 - 46 Outmoded legwear
 - 48 Slender and pointed
 - 51 Tuna outward
 - 53 Tudor or York
 - 54 Corroded
 - 55 Clad, to poets
 - 56 Cards
 - 57 Southern Indian
 - 58 Monster
 - 60 Existence: Lat.
 - 63 Refrain word
 - 65 Cut off



DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW THAT WE'RE ALONE, I GOT A LITTLE P.S. TO ADD TO WHAT I SAID BEFORE..."

3 Teams Alive in NL-East as Mets and Cubs Split

Cards Win Final 2 Games To Keep Slim Hopes Alive

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30 (UPI)—The Cardinals' slim hopes of making the playoffs were kept alive by a 3-2 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies in the final game of the season. The Cardinals, who had lost their last two games, needed a win to keep their slim hopes alive. They won 3-2 in a game that was a pitchers' duel between Bob Gibson and Steve Carlton. Gibson pitched a complete game, allowing only one run, while Carlton pitched well into the eighth inning. The Cardinals' win kept them in the race for the National League Eastern Division title. They now have a 1/2 game lead over the Phillies.

Aaron Finishes Year With 713

ATLANTA, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Hank Aaron finished his career with 713 home runs, tying Babe Ruth's record. Aaron, who played for the Atlanta Braves, hit his 713th home run in the final game of the season. He had 30 home runs in the final game, bringing his total to 713. Aaron's record-breaking home run came in the bottom of the ninth inning of a 3-2 victory over the Houston Astros. Aaron's record-breaking home run came in the bottom of the ninth inning of a 3-2 victory over the Houston Astros.

New York Must Win Game Today to Avoid Tie for 1st

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (UPI)—The New York Mets must win today's game against the Chicago Cubs to avoid a tie for first place in the National League Eastern Division. The Mets, who have a 1/2 game lead over the Cubs, need a win to maintain their lead. The Cubs, who have a 1/2 game lead over the Mets, need a win to tie for first place. The game is scheduled for 7:05 p.m. today.



UPSET—Prove Out wins the Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park, as Secretariat trails by four and a half lengths.

In Woodward

Secretariat's Show Stolen by Unknown

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., Sept. 30 (WP)—Secretariat's show at the Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park was stolen by an unknown horse. Secretariat, the undefeated champion, was expected to win the race easily. However, an unknown horse, Prove Out, won the race by a narrow margin. Secretariat finished second, and Prove Out won by a margin of four and a half lengths. The race was a surprise, as Prove Out was a relatively unknown horse.

Sunday: Pirates Put Montreal Out of Race

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates put the Montreal Expos out of the race for the National League Eastern Division title. The Pirates won 3-2 in a game that was a pitchers' duel between Steve Carlton and Steve Nouri. Carlton pitched a complete game, allowing only one run, while Nouri pitched well into the eighth inning. The Pirates' win gave them a 1/2 game lead over the Expos.

Ralph Houk Resigns

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Ralph Houk, manager of the New York Yankees, resigned today. Houk, who had managed the Yankees for several years, was fired by the team. The Yankees' general manager, Lee MacPherson, announced Houk's resignation. Houk's last game as manager was a 3-2 victory over the Boston Red Sox. Houk's resignation came after a series of poor performances by the Yankees.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	81	50	.617	—
Philadelphia	77	54	.590	4 1/2
Atlanta	77	54	.590	4 1/2
San Francisco	77	54	.590	4 1/2
Los Angeles	77	54	.590	4 1/2
San Diego	77	54	.590	4 1/2
Chicago	77	54	.590	4 1/2
Montreal	77	54	.590	4 1/2
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Observer

Living Almost Forever

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—So jogging may kill you. It was in the papers the other day. Joggers seeking over medical journals voice concern. Have heart examined first, says a doctor. Jogging performed lying down if not good enough, caution medical-scientific spokesmen.

It was inevitable. Richardson had told me so several years ago when the subject first bloomed with sweat-soaked, puffing and puffing in pursuit of longevity, the joggers making their morning rounds had left me melancholy and depressed. They would be here, perhaps in this same suburb, at 97, while I, who had been not so much as a young man for the really full life, would be dead.

Then I met Richardson. He was in his 80s and a perfectionist. He worried about everything and had a dread of being caught unprepared in some crisis that could easily have been prepared for.

One of many things that worried him was the possibility that he would live to be 100 years old.

Richardson had noticed from reading the papers that centenarians never had an interesting cause to this familiar question. He supposed it was because of the infirmities of great age. There was usually some banality about alcohol or smoking.

Richardson wanted to be able to do better should his own 100th birthday ever roll around. He decided to begin, while still a young man with active mind, to formulate the rules which he was following for the purpose of living to be 100.

Then, he reasoned, if he did not die beforehand he would be fully prepared to give valuable advice when the reporters asked to what he attributed his great age.

At the time jogging became the medical fad in the suburbs, he had already begun compiling Richardson's Rules for Almost Infinite Survival. Some were borrowed from sources as old as Egypt.

Rule 1, for example, was, "Never eat at a place called Mom's."

Rule 2 was, "Never play poker with a man named 'Slick.'"

And rule 3, in the same cautionary mode, was, "Never ask a

man named 'Butch' to 'step outside and repeat that.' Rule 4 had something to do with not discussing the Mafia in Hoboken, N. J., and rule 5 dealt with alcohol. "Never have a third martini if you are more than 30 steps from your own back."

Rule 6—"Always keep your eyes down in crowded elevators"—must have resulted from some unspeakably narrow escape Richardson had once had, for he would never elucidate it. Nor, for that matter, would he elaborate on rule 7, which was, "With women, don't get the idea you are Paul Newman."

Rule 8, however, was directly applicable to jogging. "When you see some fashionable new medical advice, it went, 'always let it set for 10 years before picking it up.'"

"With mass-medical advice," Richardson explained, "there are always three possibilities. Possibility one is that it is bad advice and may kill you. Possibility two is that it is harmless and won't hurt you. Possibility three is that it is good advice and may help."

The difficulty, he explained, is that it takes at least 10 years to find which possibility will become the reality.

"A general rule with doctors," he said, "is that almost everything that is good for you this year will be found 10 to 20 years from now to have been killing you."

Richardson always thought the odds were heavily against jogging. Even if (possibly two) jogging proved to be harmless, it didn't hurt you, he pointed out, it was, nevertheless, very boring, hard work and took up time that might be spent more interestingly.

His studies of annual winter newspaper stories about desk workers keeling over dead while moving snow had persuaded him that in jogging's case, possibility one could not be ruled out.

And if, after 10 years, such strenuous exercise still seemed medically sound, he said, a man could sit down and tackle the central issue: to wit, is longer life worth all that jogging?

Richardson's rules, unfortunately, will not be recited on his 100th birthday. A few years ago, on a landing bus, he was accidentally thrown against a woman passenger named "Mom," who had been driven to desperation by the failure of her restaurant.

To release her emotions, she drew her pistol and shot him.

Nonsmokers in U.S. Fume Over Right to Clean Air

By James P. Sterba

PHOENIX, Ariz. (NYT)—Politely, and sometimes not so politely, the nonsmokers of America are taking on the powers that be. Nonsmokers, once timid, closet characters content to simply leave a smoke-filled room, are now demanding, and getting, equal but unpolluted indoor air.

So-called "nonsmokers' rights" legislation has been passed or is pending in several cities and states. On July 10, the Civil Aeronautics Board made a nonsmoking section mandatory on commercial airlines.

Some entertainers, such as Vicki Carr, the singer, tell night-clubbers to stop smoking during their acts. And growing numbers of cocktail party hosts simply prohibit smoking in their homes.

Perhaps more significantly, proprietors, previously afraid of offending smoking customers, are experimenting with nonsmoking sections in hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors and other establishments. And they say they are finding it profitable.

In July in Phoenix, Leonard Monti, a restaurateur, reserved a 20-seat section of his restaurant for nonsmokers.

"I decided to take a chance and see what happened," he said.

Helped Business

What happened was that business picked up and he expanded his nonsmoking section to 125 seats on weekdays and 200 on weekends. Now, about half the 800 customers he serves daily ask to dine in smokeless air. Six other Phoenix restaurants now have similar nonsmoking sections.

Early in September, Carl Elkins, a cigarette smoker, opened a beauty salon in nearby Scottsdale featuring Wednesday and Thursday as no-smoking days. On those days, ashtrays are collected and hidden and when Mr. Elkins wants to smoke, he goes outside.

Cigarette smoking declined from 1967 to 1971 in the United States, but the number of smokers has increased since then, according to the American Cancer Society.

"With tobacco sales rising, tobacco opponents have set a course to isolate smokers socially by claiming danger for nonsmokers," Horace R. Kornegay, president of the Tobacco Institute, a Washington lobby group, said in a letter to The New York Times. He said the health argument was unproved, then added:

"The key consideration is comfort. The answer lies in courteousness between those who enjoy tobacco and those who do not. Laws and further government intervention are over-reactions."

In the campaign of the nonsmokers, Arizona is special for two reasons. First, it has a large population of health-conscious retirees who moved in from elsewhere to breathe clean air. Second, one of them happens to be Mrs. Betty Carnes, a crusader for nonsmokers who devotes almost full time to the cause of clean indoor air.

Legislation Passed

Arguing that a personal postcard poll of 16,000 Arizonians showed that only one-fourth smoked, she helped push a bill through the legislature that on Aug. 8 sharply curtailed smoking in public places.

Arizona, with the first state nonsmoking law, may not be unique in the long run. Similar legislation is pending in at least a dozen states. Cities in Florida and California have passed local ordinances. And the Canadian House of Commons is considering a bill to provide equal space for nonsmokers on all public transportation.

Most new laws on the books or pending do not exclude the smoker. They say smoking is not allowed unless there are separate sections for smokers.

Not all nonsmokers object to people smoking around them. But what is new and growing is the number of people who object to and who are saying so publicly according to a private organization in Washington called Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), which bills itself as "the legal action arm of the anti-smoking community."



"Beyond any doubt," said John F. Barzof 3d, ASH's executive director, "nonsmokers' rights is an issue of growing importance and public concern."

According to the National Clearing House on Smoking Information, a federal agency, the last survey on numbers of adult smokers was conducted in 1970. Among those over 21 years of age, 42.3 percent of the men and 30.5 percent of the women smoked. A survey in January, 1972, of youths between 12 and 18 years of age showed that about 14 percent smoked.

There have been medical reports citing evidence to show that those who do not smoke but who breathe smoke-filled air are harmed.

Mr. Barzof, a law professor at George Washington University, started his anti-smoking crusade in 1967 by petitioning the Federal Communications Commission to provide reply time to balance cigarette advertisements on radio and television. Cigarette advertising was finally banned from the airwaves in January, 1972.

Two hotels in Scottsdale, Ariz., have rooms for nonsmokers. Quality Inns at the Los Angeles International Airport and in Indianapolis have set aside nonsmokers' rooms. An apartment building in Waco, Texas, gives a month's free rent to nonsmokers. And insurance companies in Iowa offer up to 25 percent rate reductions to nonsmoking motorists and property owners because, they say, nonsmokers have fewer accidents.

PEOPLE: Ex-King Constantine Seeks 'Decent' Job

Deposed King Constantine of Greece is short of funds and looking for a job. He said he was unable to save much from his \$300,000 annual allowance from the Greek regime funds that were paid for six years but cut off in June when the monarchy was abolished. "Things are tight," he told the press at a farewell dinner in Rome before his departure for London last week. "It's not for the hell of it that I'm looking for a job. It's to earn money for my family." Constantine, 33, and former Queen Anne-Marie have three children. He did not say what kind of job he was looking for but specified that it should be "decent and paying enough to support my family." While job hunting, the former king plans to work on a masters degree in history at Cambridge.



Constantine

Everett Alvarez Jr., the Navy lieutenant commander whose wife divorced him while he was a prisoner of war in Vietnam, is planning to remarry Oct. 27. The bride will be Tammy Ilyas, a passenger service representative for United Air Lines. Alvarez, of Santa Jose, Calif., who spent more than eight years as a POW, was divorced by his first wife, Tangee, in 1970.

Henri Rochat, 42, climbed down from a wire suspended 80 feet above a parking lot in St. Etienne, France, after six months and one day, and claimed a record for tightrope endurance. The former circus clown was a bit shaky but in good shape when his feet touched terra firma. His diet on the high wire had consisted mainly of algae soup, biscuits and tea. He held the former record of 214 hours.

Michael Stewart became the second former British foreign secretary in a month to be convicted of driving after too much drink when he was fined 90 pounds and suspended from driving for a year in London. On Sept. 12, Lord George Brown was given a similar sentence. Stewart, 66, admitted in court that he had too much alcohol in his bloodstream while driving away from the House of Commons last July.

Prince Philip is on a visit to Bulgaria to attend the 74th International Olympic Congress. He is president of the International Equestrian Federation.

Linda Lovelace, star of the controversial sex film "Deep Throat," has filed for divorce from her husband, her husband and business manager, Channing "Uncle" Lovelace, Miss Lovelace, said.

24, said that her role in the film had nothing to do with the divorce action. The couple, who had been married two years, had no children.

Richard Bach, author of "Jonathan Livingston Seagull," over-shot a runway of the Midland, Texas, airport last week in a World War II fighter and crashed. Bach was not injured, however. He jumped from the plane just before it hit an administration tower at the end of the runway. The author took a commercial flight out of Midland later in the day.

Str Gilliam, an actor who was accused of swinging an ax at a waiter in a Hollywood restaurant after a dispute about reservations, has been released on \$1,000 bond. The star of the television series, "Roll Out," was booked for investigation of assault with a deadly weapon after the incident Saturday evening. Gilliam, 40, began arguing with headwaiter Pauline Raynard, 53, at Alan Hale's Lohrke restaurant. The actor went to his car and returned with an ax, demanding an apology from Raynard, police said. When the waiter refused to apologize, Gilliam allegedly threatened him with the ax. Hale, the owner who is also a television actor, managed to wrestle the weapon away from Gilliam. Raynard was not injured.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Governors Elect Black

POINT CLEAR, Ala., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Southern Governors Conference elected Gov. Melvin H. Evans of the Virginia Islands as the new chairman last week. Gov. Evans is the first black man elected to head the governors conference.

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